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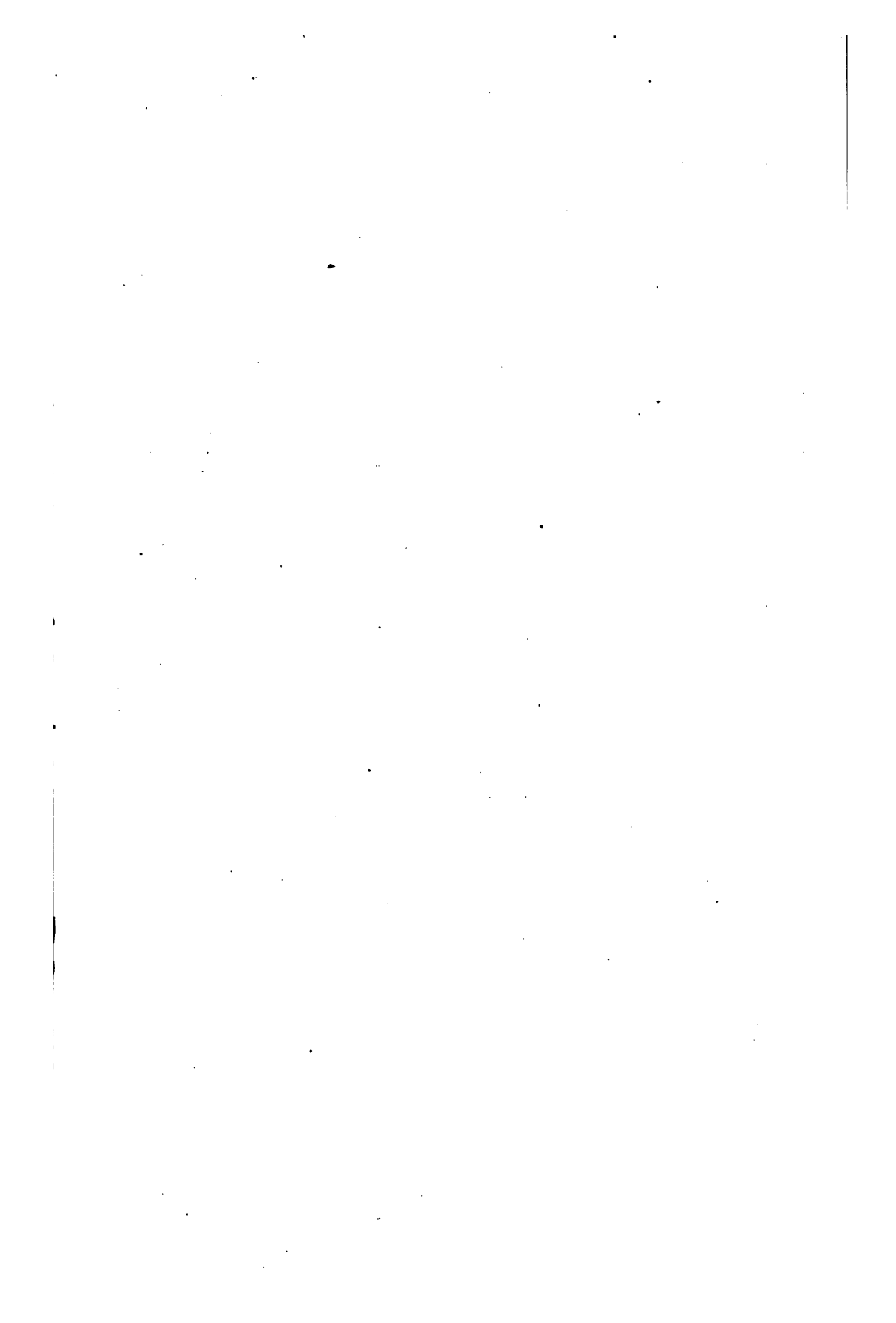
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PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ON SEPTEMBER 2, 1898.

F. R. Diffenderffer

EPHRATA COMMUNITY 125 YEARS AGO.

By F. R. DIFFENDERFFER.

OLDEST SHIP IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

By S. M. SENER, Esq.

COLONEL JAMES CRAWFORD, A REVOLUTIONARY
SOLDIER.

By J. W. SHAEFFER.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF THE BRICKER FAMILY
IN AMERICA.

By E. W. S. PARTHEMORE, Esq.

LANCASTER IN 1750.

VOL. III. NO. 1.

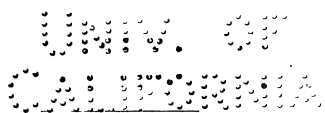
LANCASTER, PA.
REPRINTED FROM THE NEW ERA.
1898.

TO VISIT
ABROAD

HISTORICAL PAPERS AND ADDRESSES
/
OF THE
LANCASTER COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME III. ILLUSTRATED.

1898-99.



LANCASTER, PA.
1899.

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AMPORLAO

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[illegible]

and more embarrassed and less at leisure than ever they had been. Others think that by resolutely breaking off from all intercourse with the rest of mankind, retiring into gloomy woods, burying themselves, as Anchorites in caves, and denying themselves even the innocent gratifications of nature, they shall most assuredly recommend themselves to the favour of Heaven, and strictly conform to the idea they have entertained of saints upon earth. But they should consider, in the first place, that they attempt in vain to fly from their own evil dispositions, which will pursue and torment them in their closest retreats, and, in the second place, that by retiring from the world they lose the only opportunities they can possibly have of calling forth a thousand tender sensibilities and exercising a thousand tender offices of sympathy, compassion, charity and benevolence.

"Excuse, my Lord, this short digression into which my subject has almost involuntarily led me.....I will now pursue my narration.

Their Occupations.

"Beside the two large buildings above mentioned the Dunkers have several smaller ones, chiefly for the purpose of manufactures. They carry on several branches of business with great skill and industry. They have a convenient oil mill, paper mill and printing press. They make parchment, tan leather and manufacture linen and woollen cloth, more than sufficient to serve their own society. The sisters are ingenious at making wax-tapers, curious paper-lanterns and various kinds of paste-board boxes, which they sell to strangers who come to visit them.

They likewise amuse themselves with writing favorite texts of Scripture in large letters curiously orna-

mented with flowers and foliage. These seem to be rather works of patience than of genius. Several of them are framed and hung up to decorate their place of worship. Inclosed I send your Lordship a specimen of this writing, which you may perhaps think worthy of a place in your collection of foreign curiosities.



SPECIMEN INITIAL LETTER.*

"I shall at present remark but one thing more with respect to the Dunkers, and that is the peculiarity of their music. Upon an hint given by my friend the sisters invited us into their chapel, and, seating themselves in order, began to sing one of their devout hymns. The music had little or no air or melody, but consisted of simple, long notes, combined in the richest har-

* Through the courtesy of J. F. Sachse, Esq., we are enabled to present a specimen initial letter from one of the publications of the Ephrata Press. The full series will appear in Mr. Sachse's forthcoming History of the Ephrata Community.

mony. The counter, treble, tenor and bass were all sung by women with sweet, shrill and small voices, but with a truth and exactness in the time and intonation that was admirable. It is impossible to describe to your Lordship my feelings upon this occasion. The performers sat with their heads reclined, their countenances solemn and dejected, their faces pale and emaciated from their manner of living, their clothing exceeding white and quite picturesque, and their music such as thrilled to the very soul.....I almost began to think myself in the world of spirits, and that the objects before me were ethereal. In short, the impression this scene made upon my mind continued strong for many days, and I believe will never be wholly obliterated.

"By way of concluding this little narrative, I beg leave to transcribe a copy of verses, which P——r M——r, the present head of this society, put into my hands, telling me that they were composed by a young gentleman of Philadelphia some years ago in consequence of a visit he made him and a conversation which then passed between them. The sentiments are so catholic that I think your Lordship cannot but have some pleasure in the perusal:

"To P——r M——r, Principal of the Society of Dunkers at Ephrata.

"TH' Eternal God from his exalted throne
Surveys at once earth, heav'n and worlds
unknown:

All things that are before his piercing
eye

Like the plain tracings of a picture lie;
Unutter'd thoughts, deep in the heart
conceal'd,

In strong expression stand to him re-
veal'd;

Thousands and twice ten thousands every
day

To him or feign'd or real homage pay:

"Like clouds of incense rolling to the
skies,

In various forms their supplications rise:

Their various forms to him no access
gain,
Without the heart's true incense, all are
vain;
The suppliants secret motives there ap-
pear
The genuine source of every offer'd
prayer.
"Some place RELIGION on a throne
superb,
And deck with jewels her resplendent
garb;
Painting and sculpture all their powers
display,
And lofty tapers shed a lambent ray.
High on the full-ton'd organ's swelling
sound,
The pleasing anthem floats serenely
'round;
Harmonic strains their thrilling pow'rs
combine,
And lift the soul in ecstasy divine.
"In Ephrata's deep gloom you fix your
seat
And seek RELIGION in the dark retreat;
In sable weeds you dress the heav'n-born
maid,
And place her pensive in the lonely shade;
Recluse, unsocial, you your hours em-
ploy,
And fearful, banish every harmless joy.
"Each may admire and use their favorite
form,
If Heav'n's own flame their glowing
bosoms warm.
If love divine of God and man be there,
The deep-felt want that forms the ardent
prayer,
The grateful sense of blessings freely
given,
The boon, unsought, unmerited of heav'n,
'Tis true devotion——and the Lord of
love,
Such pray'rs and praises kindly will ap-
prove,
Whether from golden altars they arise,
And wrapt in sound and incense reach
the skies;
Or from your Ephrata, so meek, so low,
In soft and silent aspirations flow.
"Oh! let the Christian bless that glorious
day,
When outward forms shall all be done
away,
When we in spirit and in truth alone
Shall bend, O God! before thy awful
throne;
And thou our purer worship shalt ap-
prove
By sweet returns of everlasting love.

Some With Different Views.

"One circumstance I had like to have omitted in this account of Ephrata, which I would not wish to pass by unnoticed: There is an house in this village occupied by four or five brethren, who for some years past have separated themselves from the rest on account, as it is said, of some difference with respect to their forms of discipline and worship. I had a long conversation upon this subject with a venerable old man, who is one of the original proprietors or trustees of the estate. From him I found that a further acquaintance with the reality of religion (as it takes its rise and progress in the heart of man and depends much less upon outward forms than inward communications from the fountain of truth) was the sole cause of their separation. It was not, said the good man, that we were dissatisfied with their particular form, but that we had discovered the weakness and insufficiency of all forms, and were, therefore, willing to anticipate in our own practice that blessed period of the church when every true worshiper shall worship God 'in Spirit and in Truth.' Though these few brethren are not in communion with the Dunkers, they have a right to their proportion of the produce of the estate, and this, together with some little occupation which each of them follows, gives them a sufficient support. They wear not the habit of the society, but are distinguished from the rest by shorter coats, with leathern girdles and large white hats instead of hoods. They continue, however, to wear their beards.

"I must not conclude without acquainting your Lordship that your excellent 'Dissertations' have found their way here, and are much read and admired in this city. It cannot but give the highest satisfaction to a virtuous man to find that his good works ex-

tend their influence much farther than he could possibly have foreseen, and, like a friendly luminary hung out in a dark night, serve to direct the weary steps of the distant traveller.

"I am, my Lord, with very sincere respect,

"Your Lordship's most devoted friend
and servant,

"TAMOC CASPIPINA.

"Philadelphia, Oct. 2, 1771.

"P. S.—I beg your Lordship would make my respectful compliments to Lary R——, and tell her that I shall shortly visit Mr. B——m, the famous American Botanist, and will not fail to procure her some seeds and plants of this country to add to her large and valuable collection."

OLDEST SHIP IN THE U. S. NAVY.

It having been ascertained that the "Lancaster" could be utilized in the American-Spanish war, she was placed in commission, and Commander Thos. Perry, U. S. N., was ordered to take her south. A few years ago the old war ship had been converted into a gunnery training ship and armed with ten 5-inch rapid fire guns. When hostilities began in the recent war the navy was short of guns for the auxiliary cruisers and one by one the guns had been taken from the "Lancaster" and other "Civil War reminders" until the former had but two old converted muzzle-loading 20-pound Parrots, relics of the Civil War, and these were generally used as a saluting battery. In addition to these the "Lancaster" was given two small 6-pounders of the Hotchkiss type, which were mounted one on each broadside and were intended for use in case of an attack from torpedo boats.

Thus equipped the old "Lancaster" sailed from the Boston navy yard on Thursday, May 19, at a time when several Spanish gunboats had been seen off the New England coast and Cervera's fleet had been bobbing around promiscuously. There was a crew of 250 on board the "Lancaster" and of these only twelve were trained hands. The old "Lancaster" made the fourteen-hundred mile trip from Boston to Key West safely and was subsequently used as a transport ship in conveying our "soldier boys" to Santiago, Cuba, and to-day lies safely moored in the harbor at Key West.

Few, if any, of my hearers are aware of the fact that the "Lancaster" is the

oldest ship in the United States navy and that the cruiser was constructed over forty years ago and was a sister vessel of Farragut's flagship "Hartford," and that this battle-scarred veteran of the Civil War was named after Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and was christened by a young woman of Lancaster, Harriet Lane, mistress of the White House, and niece of President James Buchanan. This is the case and an examination of the files of the local and Philadelphia newspapers for the year 1858 establishes that fact, the "Lancaster" having been christened on October 20 of that year.

The Lancaster Intelligencer of October 26, 1858, states, quoting from the Philadelphia Press, that "Miss Harriet Lane broke a bottle of wine on her bow. The wine used was made from the native grape of Lancaster county, and it was brought to Philadelphia by his Honor, Thomas H. Burrowes, Mayor of Lancaster, at the request of the venerable Commodore Stewart."

The Evening Express of October 21, 1858, contains a lengthy account of the launching and naming of the ship on Wednesday, October 20, 1858, near noon, and among other things mentions, "Just as the ship touched the water Miss Lane broke a bottle of Conestoga water over her bows and formally named her the 'Lancaster. Although she will only carry 18 guns, she is pierced for 32." The Express suggested that a painting of Lancaster be gotten up and placed in the new vessel. "Among the guests were Hon. James Buchanan, President of the United States; Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, Mayor of Lancaster, who, in accordance with Commodore Stewart's suggestion, took down the bottle of Conestoga water with which the ceremony of naming the ship was to be performed. The receiving ship 'Princeton' lay off in the river and

was gayly decorated for the occasion. The frigate 'Congress' had been fitted up with seats for the ladies."

The launching took place from the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The naval sloop of war "Lancaster" registered 2,250 tons; was 273 feet one inch in length over all; spar deck, 253 feet; beam, 46 feet; she carries 18 nine-inch guns and 2 eleven-inch guns; when full rigged will cost \$700,000. Over 2,000 people witnessed the launch, which took place at 11:45 a. m. The "Congress" was moored alongside of the "Lancaster." The Express further observes "Miss Lane was the 'observed of all observers.' She was tastefully dressed in a blue brocade dress, with white bonnet trimmed with feathers. The general remark was that she was a decidedly interesting looking lady."

COLONEL JAMES CRAWFORD.

On the 15th day of December, 1774, James Crawford was elected from Hanover, Pa., as one of the sixty freeholders' committee to "observe the conduct of all persons touching the general association of the General Congress".... .. "which committee shall divide into different districts and appoint members of the committee to superintend each district." A Mr. Francis was cited to appear before their court. He was informed that dancing was contrary to the spirit of the eighth article of association of the Continental Congress, and his dancing school must be discontinued. Charles Hamilton, a shop keeper, sold tea "contrary to the association of the Continental Congress." Hamilton said, in his absence, it was done in violation of his orders, and he disapproved of it. "The committee resolved that Hamilton stands acquitted." Powder and lead in dealers' hands were ordered to be surrendered to the Council at fixed prices; guns and munitions of war were ordered supplied within a given time and at fixed prices. Wagons, horses and food were supplied by order of the committee.

After the battle of Lexington and Bunker Hill the committee called a convention of the Colonists of Lancaster and adjacent counties to meet at Lancaster borough and elect two Brigadier Generals. Fifty-three battalions were represented at this convention, July 4th, 1776, and while the Declaration of Independence was being read to the public from the steps of the State House, Philadelphia, the patriots at Lancaster county resolved that the President of the Board of Elections

shall have power and authority to grant commissions to the newly elected Brigadiers good until commissions were issued from the convention, or any higher authority invested with the prerogative to appoint or confirm army officers.

In December, 1777, General Anthony Wayne's troops were in camp at Mount Joy, Lancaster county, Pa., and were suffering severely from want of clothing. Col. James Crawford was designated by Congress as one of a committee to procure blankets and clothing for the perishing patriots fighting for freedom. Col. Crawford's ancestors were Calvinists from North Ireland. Amongst their possessions was a book entitled the "Beauty of Holiness," published in London, England, 1716, and used in Rolla Chapel, London. This book came down through several generations of lineal descendants to John G. Crawford's grandmother, Buyers, who was a granddaughter of Capt. Buyers, of Buyers-town, Lancaster county, Pa., Fifth Battalion, Pennsylvania Infantry, War of the Revolution. Col. James Crawford resided in Lancaster township, near the "Big Springs," dying at the age of 80 years. He was survived by his son, Thomas Crawford, who was born in 1784. His death occurred at Sterling, Ill., in 1854, he having moved West with his sons, James L. Crawford, David M. Crawford and John B. Crawford, settling in Sterling, Ill., in 1845, on the banks of Rock River. James L. Crawford married Miss Amanda Galt, of Galt Mills, Lancaster county, Pa., in 1846, who survives him since 1857. John G., her only son, is still living. David M. Crawford is deceased. John B. Crawford sold his Sterling possessions and moved to Lohrville, Iowa, where he and his sons reside. Rev. Thomas Crawford, a graduate from Princeton, N. J., a Presbyterian minis-

ter, resides at Slate Hill, York county, Pa. William Crawford, Jr., son of William Crawford, of Georgetown, D. C., was Lieutenant in the regular army, and was wounded at Gettysburg in July, 1863, dying in Hartford, Conn., soon after. Leslie Crawford Sheldon, grandson of Mrs. Amanda G. Crawford, was a Sergeant in Company E, Sixth Illinois Regiment of Infantry, in the Cuban war, and is in General Shafter's forces.

THE BRICKER FAMILY IN AMERICA.

Recently there came into my possession a copy of the "Youngman Bible," printed in Reading, Pa., in the year 1805 by Gottlieb Youngman.

Evidently it was the family Bible and register of Jacob Bricker, who resided in Cocalico township, Lancaster county, Pa. On one of the front leaves is a blank printed, filled out as follows:

"Diese Bibel
ist gekauft worden in Jahr unsen Herrn
1810, den 14th April, und gehart mein."
JACOB BRICKER.

The record further states that he was born December 25, 1785; died April 3, 1868. Other records of his family in German are, viz:

- i Peter, b. July 24, 1807.
- ii b. August 6, 1812.
- iii Jacob, b. March 5, 1815; d. August 12, 1817.
- iv Samuel, b. October 16, 1818; d. September 19, 1831.
- v Martin, b. March 27, 1823; d. September 13, 1824.

The ancestor of Jacob Bricker was Peter Bricker, the emigrant, who came from Germany to America on the ship "Pink Plaisance," John Paret, master, landing at Philadelphia September 21, 1732. He was born in Germany in the year 1700, and was accompanied by his wife, Elizabeth Christina, born in the year 1703, and the following children, Anna Barbara and Elizabeth.

Where he first located on his arrival in America is unknown, but he possibly located in one of the Lutheran settlements in the lower end of the State, as he was a communicant in that denomination. Nine years after his arrival in America he came to Lancas-

ter county, and settled on the east side of the Cocalico Creek in what is now East Cocalico township. In the year 1741 he obtained by patent from the proprietors of Pennsylvania a tract of between seven and eight hundred acres of land. Eighteen years later, the year 1759, he erected a large sand stone house on his plantation which is standing to-day, and it is said to be "as good as new." The house bears this inscription carved on a large sand stone which is not an unusual inscription on the buildings erected by our German ancestors a century and a half ago:

"Gott gesegne dises haus
und alles da geget ein und aus;
Gott gesegne ale sampt
und dar zu, das ganze lant
Gott alein die ehr, sonst keinem
Manschen mehr. Anno 1759 Jahrs.
Peter Bricker, Elizabeth Brickerin."

The village of Brickerville in Elizabeth township was laid out by one of his descendants almost a century ago. Another of Peter's descendants removed to Cumberland county at the close of the last century and settled in the vicinity of Newville and afterward in Silver Spring township, where he erected a large grist mill.

It is to be regretted that with this record further matter is unattainable to make a complete genealogical record of one of the early German Lutheran families in Pennsylvania, who gave so many descendants to the great race of "Pennsylvania Germans."

LANCASTER IN 1750.

Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker, of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, several days ago sent me the following extract which he found in John Galt's "Life and Times of Benjamin West, Esq., President of the Royal Academy, of London," a volume which was published in Philadelphia, in 1816. It is found on page 47:

"In the town of Lancaster, a place at that time (circa A. D., 1750) remarkable for its wealth, and which had the reputation of possessing the best and most intelligent Society to be then found in America. It was chiefly inhabited by Germans, who, of all people, in the practice of Imigrating, carry along with them the greatest Stock of Knowledge and accomplishments."

F. R. D.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF MEMBERS.

I. W. ARNOLD,	Lancaster, Pa.
JOHN A. BOYLE,	Lancaster, Pa.
FRED. H. BUCHER,	Columbia, Pa.
L. T. HENSEL,	Quarryville, Pa.
MRS. R. J. HOUSTON,	Lancaster, Pa.
LEVI B. KIRK,	Mechanics' Grove, Pa.
W. Z. SENER,	Lancaster, Pa.
JAMES SHAND,	Lancaster, Pa.
H. S. STAUFFER,	Columbia, Pa.
MRS. H. S. STAUFFER,	Columbia, Pa.
A. E. WITMER,	Altoona, Pa.
S. G. ZERFASS,	Ephrata, Pa.

HONORARY MEMBER.

GENERAL J. W. DEPEYSTER,	Tivoli, N. Y.
--------------------------	---------------

DECEASED MEMBERS.

MARY E. WILSON, M. D.,	Lancaster, Pa.
P. C. HILLER,	Conestoga, Pa.

ELECTED TO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. HOUSTON, M. D.,	Lancaster, Pa.; vice, P. C. HILLER, deceased.
-----------------------	---

EXCHANGE LIST.

Historical Society of Pennsylvania,	Philadelphia, Pa.
American Catholic Historical Society,	Philadelphia, Pa.
State Library,	Harrisburg, Pa.
Historical Society of Delaware,	Wilmington, Del.
American Philosophical Society,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Berks County Historical Society,	Reading, Pa.
Lebanon County Historical Society,	Lebanon, Pa.
Wyoming Historical and Geological Society,	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
E. W. S. Parthemore,	Harrisburg, Pa.
Julius F. Sachse, Esq.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
W. C. Armor,	Harrisburg, Pa.
Hon. S. W. Pennypacker,	Philadelphia, Pa.
State Library,	Albany, N. Y.
Maryland Historical Society,	Baltimore, Md.
Enoch Pratt Library,	Baltimore, Md.
Dauphin County Historical Society,	Harrisburg, Pa.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

A Committee appointed to take cognizance of the recent deaths of two members, reported the following which was ordered printed in the regular proceedings :

WHEREAS the Lancaster County Historical Society have heard with regret of the demise of Dr. Mary E. Wilson and of P. C. Hiller, Esq., both active members of the Society, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Society hears with sorrow of the loss of two such valuable members, both of whom did so much to encourage historical investigation and to advance the cause of historical education. And, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to the families of the deceased members.

J. W. HOUSTON,
BENJ. C. ATLEE.

Univ. of
California

to view
ABROAD



WITMER'S BRIDGE. (See page 35.)

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ON OCT. 7 AND NOV. 4, 1898.

R. H. Buckle

THE KING'S HIGHWAY.

BY MARTHA B. CLARK.

COLONEL JAMES CRAWFORD.

BY SAMUEL EVANS, Esq.

IMPRESS OF EARLY NAMES AND TRAITS.

BY WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Esq.

VOL. III. NOS. 2 AND 3.

LANCASTER, PA.
REPRINTED FROM THE NEW ERA.
1898.

The King's Highway,	
BY MARTHA B. CLARK,	27
Colonel James Crawford,	
BY SAMUEL EVANS, Esq.,	40
Impress of Early Names and Traits,	
BY WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Esq.,	45

THE KING'S HIGHWAY.

"At a Provincial Council, held in Philadelphia, January 29, 1730-1, the Hon. Patrick Gordon, Esq., Lieutenant Governor, presiding:

The prayers of Petition being granted, it is ordered that Thomas Edwards, Edward Smout, Robert Barber, Hans Graaff, Caleb Pierce, Samuel Jones and Andrew Cornish, of the County of Lancaster, or any five of them, view and lay out, by Course and Distance, a convenient high Road from the said town of Lancaster to the Division Line between the Counties of Chester and Lancaster."

On October 4, 1733, with Lieutenant Governor Patrick Gordon, with the Council, the above-named men came to certify that, pursuant to the said petition and orders, they had met at the town of Lancaster, on the 4th day of this instant, and from thence viewed and laid out a road from the Court House in the said town, along the course of the street to the Conestoga creek, to the division line, near the English Church. The Board, after due consideration, approved and confirmed the road laid out, and declared it to be the King's Highway, or Publick Road. The King's Highways were always ordered to be laid out by the Government and Council. "Thus the colonial highways leading from the interior of the Province, and from their importance and value the great Pennsylvania railroad system was evolved."

"The confirmation of the King's Road, leading from Lancaster to Philadelphia, being confirmed by the Government in Council, and certified to this Court, with order that the same be

forthwith cleared and rendered commodious, in pursuance thereof, it is therefore ordered (P. Cur.) that precept issue, under the clerk's hand and the seal of the county, to the respective Supervisors to open and clear the same, on the north side of the marked trees, at least thirty feet wide, and grub the underwood at least fifteen feet of the said space on the side next the marked trees, and make necessary bridges, rain swamps, etc., so as to make the same passable for horse and wagon."

Copied from Road Docket, No. 1, page 84. From 1729 to 1742.

This old provincial road passes through the townships of Lancaster, East Lampeter, Leacock and Salisbury, and was originally an Indian trail; then it became a bridle path, and, finally, necessity compelled wagons hauling produce to Philadelphia to pass over this road. For many months in the year it was impassable, and the inhabitants of Lancaster county felt the need of a better road to Philadelphia, which was then the seat of government.

In the petition put before the Government and Council, in Philadelphia, the people state that, not having the convenience of water navigation, they were compelled, at great expense, to transport their products by land carriage, which burthen became heavier through the want of suitable roads for carriages to pass; that there are no public roads leading to Philadelphia yet laid out through their county, and those in Chester county, through which they now pass, are in many places incommodious; and, therefore, praying that proper persons may be appointed to view and lay out a road for public service from the town of Lancaster till it falls in with the high road in the county of Chester, leading to the Ferry of Schuylkill, at High street; and that a review may be had

of the said public road in the county of Chester.

The days of stage travel in England had many pleasures, and we are told the roads were kept in thorough repair, and with the public and private coaches traveling constantly upon them; with the inns dotting along the road, and the characteristics of each landlord to suit the tastes of the grave and the gay. For our new country we could not boast of the same comfort or the same agreeable company; but, no doubt, the enjoyment was the same for those who took advantage of their opportunities, with sixty-two inns between Philadelphia and Lancaster, an average of one to each mile. Can we doubt that in this new country were enacted many scenes to recall to our esteemed grandsires the pleasures of traveling in a stage-coach before they came to the Colonies? These roads were called King's Highways when ordered to be laid out by the Governor and his Council. The counties in Colonial times had control only over by-roads and private roads. On this King's Highway the soldiers traveled on their march to protect the inhabitants of the Colonies from the invasion of the French and the cruelty of the Indians. During the Revolution again were run soldiers, making this road the scene of life and bustle, on their way to fight for liberty and defeat the mother country for the cause of oppression and taxation. Often the sixty-two inns between Lancaster and Philadelphia could not accommodate all of their guests.

It will be my pleasure to tell you of some of the places of interest on this historic road, and I trust you will not think of this article as Artemus Ward used to say in one of his lectures: "One of the principal features of my entertainment is that it contains so many things that don't have anything to do with it."

James Webb.

Soon after leaving Lancaster we come to the residence of James Webb, on the north side of the road, and now known as Knapp's Villa. James Webb was a prominent man in his day. He belonged to and was active in the Society of Friends. He was a member of the General Assembly for thirty years, from 1747 to 1777. He was defeated on account of his opposition to the new Government, as he was classed among the Tories. After his defeat he declared the present Assembly was not regularly chosen, as they were voted for by a parcel of soldiers and apprentice boys; so their laws were not worth regarding. He told a strange story about a snake he had seen in the heavens without a head. When it shook its tail it made the earth tremble; at the same time fiery balls were seen flying about Germantown. This, he interpreted, was our present war, and, being carried on without a head, it must come to naught, and we must expect nothing but defeat. Time has shown how sadly he was mistaken.

Such stories of prodigies were at that time circulated by the Tory party in various parts of New England to terrify the superstitious. The following lines from Trumbull's "McFingal" will show that Webb was not alone in his warnings:

"Hath not Heaven warned you what
must ensue,
And Providence declared against you;
Hung forth its dire portents of war,
By signs and beacons in the air;
Alarmed old women all around,
By fearful noises underground—
While earth for many dozen leagues
Groaned with dismal load of Whigs?"

An act was passed March 5, 1756, by which Calvin Cooper, James Webb and Samuel LeFevre were appointed to carry its several provisions into execution, and also to look after the interests of the French neutrals, who were

transported from Nova Scotia into Lancaster county. Many, being destitute of means, became a charge to the people of the county.

The name of James Webb appears on the assessment list for the year 1751. He was Barrack Master for Lancaster county in 1769, and declined serving any longer, and asked that the Governor should be pleased to appoint a Barrack Master in his room. His son, James Webb, Jr., was elected Sheriff for 1767 to 1769.

The present Conestoga Inn, on the bank of the stream, was built by Abraham Witmer, after the Revolution.

Henry Dering.

On the south side of the road on the banks of the Conestoga Creek we come to the old stone ferry house of Henry Dering, who lived there in Revolutionary times. The house was built by Samuel Bethel in 1762, who kept the "Cross Keys," a prominent Inn of Colonial times, in Lancaster. He came to this section of the country before the county was organized. He married Sarah Bhenston. In the year 1777 Henry Dering moved from Crooked Hill, Montgomery county, and purchased the property, keeping a public house and managing the ferry. The stream was at that time crossed by a ferry and travelers were continually passing and also troops on their way to the army. The lawless state of the country and condition of national affairs rendered it unsafe to live so far from town and military protection. Often the family were obliged to flee to the cellar or barn to escape from the intoxicated soldiers and ruffians. Many sad scenes were enacted in this house. At the time of the Paoli massacre many of the wounded soldiers were sent to Lancaster, and Mrs. Dering filled her house, as they passed, and this patriotic and heroic wife of Henry Dering

ministered to their comfort, tearing up her linen for bandages to bind their broken limbs and bleeding wounds, and with loving sympathy and tender words she cheered them in their suffering and lauded them for their patriotism. Captain Vanhorn, a Virginian, was confined with a shattered limb and lay for a long time at the house of Mrs. Dering. He endeared himself to the family by his gentleness and refinement. As he lay in his helpless condition, slowly recovering, a band of ruffians came to the house under the influence of liquor and attacked him. Too weak to defend himself from their brutality, this poor soldier, to avoid death from their hands, leaped out of the window and was killed by the fall. Mr. Dering moved his family to Lancaster. He contracted with Robert Morris to furnish the army with cattle, which he bought in Virginia. In 1778 he was made Chief Burgess of the Borough. Henry Dering was a member of the Assembly for Lancaster county from 1789 to 1790.

Bernard Wolf.

A very interesting account of the thrilling adventure of the post boy of Revolutionary times is given in the Wolf Memorial, and it shows the spirit of '76, and the familiar scenes on the King's Highway.

During the summer of 1777 Bernard Wolf, having made arrangements with the government to carry the mail between Philadelphia and Lancaster, it devolved upon his son, Christian, a boy fourteen years old, to perform this service. It was, at times, a duty requiring the utmost adroitness and caution to avoid falling into the hands of the British. Along the route were many Tories, who seized every opportunity of affording information to the enemy. Upon more than one occasion the youthful post boy narrowly escaped capture. Fully alive to his peril,

he was always on the alert, and happily eluded the snares of the foe.

In those days the post boy was an important personage. As he passed through the country covered with dust, or bespattered with mud, as the case might be, the patriot farmer by the wayside accosted him for a hurried word of news from the seat of war. As he urged his steed through the storm, the good dames waved him an encouraging God-speed from their cottage doors. Everybody knew the post boy and his horse. His gait portended good or evil tidings. When he dashed rapidly onward, the gallant steed reeking with foam, men held their breath until they heard the news. As he rattled over the streets, the workmen arose from their toil and the women paused in their daily avocations. A gaping crowd, eager for the news, collected at the postoffice, anxiously awaiting his arrival.

Darwin's prophetic apostrophe,

"Soon shall thy power, unconquered
steam, afar,
Drag the huge barge, or drive the rapid
car,"

had not yet assumed a definite realization, and the neigh of the iron horse had never resounded through the forest of the American continent. Of those who awaited the advent of the post boy with his mail bag, none, perhaps, were more deeply interested than the paroled British officers. Every reverse to their arms depressed their spirits, whilst it created a corresponding rejoicing among the good people of Lancaster. That those were times to try men's souls we who live in 1898 can most fully appreciate. On the night of the 20th of September, 1777, Christian, on his post route, slept at the Warren Tavern, near Paoli. Being within a mile of the battle field he heard:

"The din

That raged around the Warren Inn,
And on Paoli's fearful plain,
When massacre the sword had drawn."

He heard the sharp reports of musketry in that short and bloody engagement. From November, 1777, until May, 1778, Philadelphia was occupied by the British, and, during that period, Christian was released from postal duty. The people of Lancaster were active in promoting the success of the Colonies.

After the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British Christian resumed his old position with its pleasures and hardships. He was of a cheerful disposition, and possessed a hardy constitution. He was in Philadelphia when news was received of the surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown, on the 19th of October, 1781. It was night when the message arrived with the joyful tidings. The watchman announced it at one o'clock in the morning; and Christian often spoke of the sensation produced through the city in that still hour of the night. Windows went up, many a night cap was protruded, lights flashed along the streets as if by magic, neighbors congratulated each other, and the whole city was in a tumult. Christian conveyed the intelligence to Lancaster. Everywhere along the way the news was received with rejoicing. In Lancaster the whole population was moved. With one accord every man rushed out to assure himself of the fact. The bells were rung, bonfires and illuminations lighted up the town, and a spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm was everywhere apparent. Many brave hearts that had heretofore borne up through all the trials and gloom of the war now brimmed over. They saw before them a bright augury of its speedy and successful termination, and strong men sat down and wept like children. The young people ran from house to house and street to street, half wild with joy. Some country folk, who happened to be in town, joined in the carnival. Hurrah for Donegal! Hurrah for Chest-

nut Level! shouted their respective representatives. "Aye," rejoined a little Irishman, "and Swate-arry (Swatara), too." Old Mr. L., an honest German, in the exuberance of his patriotism, harnessed his horses to his sleigh (although the summer days yet lingered), and with his burly spouse drove excitedly through the streets, exclaiming in German to his wife, who sat beside him: "Hurrah now wife! Hurrah! I'll swing my hat, and you do the yelling."

Christian Wolf married Kitty Dering, a daughter of Henry Dering, who died in 1800, and is buried in the First Reformed grave yard, this city.

Witmer's Bridge.

During the administration of Governor Patrick Gordon great internal improvements were made in Pennsylvania, and it is said by some writers that the Keystone was the first State to engage in that laudable work. Going down the old road, and crossing the meandering Conestoga River, we find the most beautiful and oldest span bridge in the country, and the following inscription in the centre of its wall tells its history:

Erected by Abraham Witmer
1799—1800.

A Law of an Enlightened
Commonwealth passed

April 4, 1798—Sanctioned by

Thomas Mifflin, Governor—

This Monument of the Public Spirit of
an Individual.

This bridge is and will be for ages
to come a fitting memorial to the enter-
prising man who built it.

The late Governor Russel, of Massa-
chusetts, was a descendant of Mr. Wit-
mer.

An Old Inscription.

A strange inscription was found
about two years ago in a house belong-
ing to John Loyman, just east of the

old bridge, and which, when built, was on the King's Highway. It was in the structure of the building on a white pine log, squared, and contained the following words:

"Wer will bauen an die Strassen,
Mus Boesen Mauler plaudernlassen."
1747—H. D.

Interpretation:

"He who would build on this street
Must let ill-tempered busy-bodies talk."

Leacock Church.

About two miles from Lancaster, and prominent on the King's Highway, is Leacock Church, one of the landmarks of Presbyterianism, and of the sect that so distinguished itself in the Revolution, where more than one-half of the officers and soldiers were of that faith. The first Protestant worship on the shores of America was by the French Presbyterians, Huguenots, in 1552, fifty-eight years before the landing of the Mayflower on Plymouth Rock. Horace Walpole, in addressing the English Parliament during the Revolution, said: "There is no use crying about it. Cousin America has run off with a Presbyterian parson, and that is the end of it."

In July, 1724, the Presbytery of New-castle sent Mr. Adam Boyd, who was commissioned to collect a congregation at Pequea and Leacock and take the preliminary steps toward its organization. On September 14, 1724, he was called to Octorara and Pequea, and he gave one-sixth of his time to Donegal. Leacock at that time was a part of Pequea and called the West End. The regular place of preaching was at Pequea, with occasional preaching at the West End. There was at that time no public road between West End and Pequea, and before the building of the King's Highway that portion of the congregation residing at the West End attended divine service on horseback, through bridle paths, as they were

called, an almost unbroken forest. On June 29, 1737, at a meeting of Presbytery, Leacock presented a petition asking leave to build a place of worship. Nothing was done. They referred to Synod and erected a building of logs on the site of the present one. In 1741 the church was organized with the consent of Presbytery and Synod. The land on which this meeting house was built was purchased from John Verner and wife, Martha, on the 9th of February, 1741, by John Brown, John Cooper, William McCausland and John Rees, all of Leacock township. Trustees were chosen by and for the congregation of the church of Leacock. The lot contained one acre and fifty-seven perches, with allowance for the provincial road, if the same belaid upon it. The price for the land was five shillings current money of the Province of Pennsylvania. The lot was taken from a tract of land of 310 acres purchased about the same time from Thomas Penn, Esq., son of William Penn, by John Verner.

The next clergyman, Rev. Adam Boyd, came from County Antrim, Ireland. He first went to New England, where he met Cotton Mather. With a letter in his favor from that distinguished divine, and also credentials from his home in Ireland, he was received as pastor of the church. He died in 1768.

On September 5, 1733, Rev. Thomas Craighead was called to Pequea, but only remained a short time, until September 14, 1736. Rev. Craighead was from Scotland, was educated for a physician, but studied divinity, went to Ireland and the Rev. Adam Boyd married his daughter. He collected, organized and built up seven of the Presbyterian churches of Lancaster county, besides securing the building of their houses of worships. Rev. Craighead also stood high in the esteem of Cotton Mather.

On October 9, 1750, Pequea and Leacock united in a call to Rev. Robert Smith. He was ordained and installed over these churches on March 25, 1751. While Dr. Smith was pastor of this church the present building was erected on the site of the other church, and was completed and opened for use in the year 1754. Rev. Smith was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1722, and was converted under the preaching of Whitefield at the age of fifteen on his first visit to this country, on September 5, 1733. Dr. Smith was distinguished both as a divine and the teacher of a classical and theological school. Many men of note were benefited by his instructions. He died on April 15, 1793, in the seventy-first year of his age, and his remains lay in the Pequea churchyard, near the building where he preached for forty-two years.

Beginning with 1769, the Rev. John Woodhull for ten years presided over the spiritual affairs of this church. John Woodhull was born in Suffolk county, Long Island, N. Y., January 20, 1744. After leaving Pequea and Leacock he went to Freehold, N. J., as successor of the celebrated Rev. Wm. Tennant. Rev. John Woodhull was a man of illustrious ancestry, the head of the family being a nobleman of the time of William the Conqueror.

On October 30, 1780, Leacock, Octopara and Lancaster united in a call to Mr. Nath. Sample, which was accepted. He continued pastor of these churches for a period of forty years. It is with regret that I say he did not keep a record of his ministerial work in all this time, and necessarily much important information is lost. Mr. Sample was born at Peach Bottom, York county, and his grandparents came from Ireland. He was a student under Dr. Smith, and graduated at Princeton in 1776.

The graveyard in which the old

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church stands must not be forgotten, as it contains many names of historic note and familiar to us all. Time will not permit me to mention more than a few inscribed on some of the old tombs. Many of these families lived along the route of the old road; all were familiar with it. They are: Irwin, Watson, Porter, McIlvane, Parker, Crawford, Whitehill, McCausland, Wood, Scott, Lyon, Steele, Redick, Quigley, Barefoot, McGlaughlin, Skiles, Rea, Kerr, Wallace, Tepley, Slaymaker and Hamilton.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

MARTHA B. CLARK.



COLONEL JAMES CRAWFORD.

The paper read at the meeting of the Historical Society of Lancaster County on September 2, 1898, prepared by J. W. Sheaffer, of Illinois, contains some statements not borne out by historical data.

General Anthony Wayne's troops never encamped in Mount Joy, in Lancaster county, in December, 1777. Reference being had to the plan of Valley Forge camp ground in 1777, General Wayne's position is marked "Camp Mount Joy." All of Wayne's letters and reports are dated Mount Joy. I examined the plan of Valley Forge camp some years ago, and discovered the mistake some of our local historians made.

Colonel James Crawford did not reside in Hanover township at the breaking out of the Revolutionary war. He owned a farm and resided upon it along the Newport road, near Buyers-town. I believe that the Rev. Thomas Crawford was born there. I knew him when he resided near the Gap, sixty years ago.

At a convention of delegates from the Associated Battalions, held in Lancaster, July 4, 1776, the Fifth Battalion was represented by the following-named officers:

Colonel James Crawford, Captain James Mercer, Private Henry Slaymaker and Private John Whitehill.

Captain James Mercer resided close to Buyerstown. He came from Poughkeepsie, New York State. He married a daughter of William Hamilton, who owned several hundred acres of land along Pequea creek, north of Buyers-town. In 1777 he was Major in Col-

onel John Boyd's Battalion. He also occupied prominent positions in civil life. He was a member of the Legislature for the years 1781, 1782 and 1783, and in 1782 was Colonel commanding a battalion in this county. He married second a daughter of Samuel Paterson, who owned several hundred acres along Pequea creek, one or two miles below Buyerstown. After Mr. Paterson's death he resided upon a farm inherited by his wife from her father. Here he died in 1804. Some of his descendants reside in New York, Ohio and New Orleans.

Private Henry Slaymaker resided near where Williamstown now is, and about two miles south of Colonel Crawford. He was appointed one of the Justices of the Common Pleas Court, over which he presided in 1784. He died in 1785. All of his sons were officers or privates in the Revolutionary War. The late Hon. Amos Slaymaker, Captain John, Lieut. Matthias and Privates William and Daniel were his sons.

Private John Whitehill resided in Salisbury township. He afterwards married Ann Middleton, of Donegal township, in this county. Some of his descendants reside in Columbia, Pa.

Colonel Crawford's Fifth Battalion was called out in 1776 to serve in the field, in New Jersey. When they were encamped at Bergentown the battalion was mustered on September 4, 1776. Prior to this, when the militia were at Burlington, N. J., the "Flying Camp" was organized, and Captain Robert Buyers' company was embodied with those troops, and was in the battle of Long Island.

The following officers' names appear at the muster of September 4, 1776, all of whom resided in the neighborhood of Colonel Crawford's Fifth Battalion, Lancaster county militia:

Colonel, James Crawford; First Major, William Fullerton; Second

Major, George Stewart; John Montgomery, Standard Bearer; John Whitehill, Quartermaster; William Scott, Adjutant; J. D. Woodhull, D. D., Chaplain; James Wood, Sergeant Major; James Forsyth, Quartermaster Sergeant; Dr. Leckey Murray, Surgeon.

Major Fullerton was connected by marriage with Captain Robert Buyers. After the Revolution he located military land warrants in Virginia Valley, and moved from there to Westmoreland county, Pa. His son, William, was also an officer in the Revolutionary War. He married a daughter of James Fleming, who was a private in Captain Buyers' company. He moved to Westmoreland county, Pa. A descendant of the same name is a distinguished lawyer in Pittsburg, Pa. Mr. Irvin, of Westmoreland county, married his daughter.

Major Stewart resided on a farm on the west side of Colonel Crawford's residence. In 1777 he was Lieutenant Colonel in Colonel John Boyd's Seventh Battalion. After the war he moved to Westmoreland county.

Dr. Woodhull preached at Leacock and Lancaster. He was patriotic and loyal, and rendered most valuable aid to the patriots.

Dr. Leckey Murray married a daughter of Colonel Bertram Galbraith. The Carpenters, of Lancaster, are descendants.

Captain Buyers' company, of Colonel Crawford's Battalion, served in the "Flying Camp," and was mustered at Bergentown, September 4, 1776.

Among the privates in this company were many free holders and some of the most prominent persons in Leacock and Salisbury townships. Among them were Lieutenant David Watson, who married a Miss Hamilton, daughter of William Hamilton, mentioned above. (Second wife, Miss Paterson). He also resided on one of Mr. Paterson's farms, along Pequea. He

was afterwards Colonel and commissary of purchases. His son, Colonel Nathaniel Watson, was in command of the Lancaster county militia in the War of 1812.

The late Dr. John Watson, of Donegal Springs, was a son of Colonel David Watson. Descendants of the latter reside in Conoy and Mt. Joy townships and in Lancaster city.

Private William McCausland, son of Major and Colonel William McCausland, who resided along the Pequea, in Leacock township. His descendants moved to Virginia and the Southwest.

Private Samuel Humes was the ancestor of the Lancaster families of the name.

Private James Fleming, who died March 2, 1777, from wounds received at the battle of Long Island. One of his daughters, Isabella, married Hon. Amos Slaymaker; another, Hannah, married William Fullerton, above mentioned; another married Ethelbert Armstrong, son of General John Armstrong; another married Isaac Smith, a grandson of Jonathan Smith, President of the United States Bank. The only son of Mr. Fleming, Daniel, married a daughter of Samuel Johnson, who was a private in Captain Buyers' company, and owned a farm along the old Philadelphia and Lancaster road. Daniel Fleming and the Johnsons moved to Westmoreland county, Pa.

Privates John Caldwell, Robert Miller, William Cowen, John Watson, the Findleys and others of Buyers' Company were land owners.

After the campaign of 1776, Colonel Crawford seems to have dropped out of the military service. All of his staff and line officers were promoted and served during the war.

Captain Josiah Crawford, of Franklin county, Pa., was his brother.

The brief notices of the officers in Crawford's battalion locates them in his own neighborhood, along or near

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Pequea Creek. James Crawford, of Donegal, and Lancaster, and Lampeter townships, I think, could not be the same person who commanded the Fifth Battalion. SAMUEL EVANS.

Impress of Early Names and Traits

From an early period in its history the population of Pennsylvania was composed of people representing various nationalities. They have all left an impress which is discerned distinctively in many localities.

Our earliest pioneers were the Dutch, who settled along the Delaware river in 1623, and claimed title to the land by right of discovery, under the auspices of the Dutch West India Company. They penetrated into the interior along the valley of the Schuylkill, and were in undisturbed possession for fifteen years, when in 1638 the Swedes appeared in the Delaware, arriving in two vessels, and purchased from the Indians a strip of land from the Falls of the Delaware, near the present site of Trenton, to the Falls of the Schuylkill, at Philadelphia, and they gave to their purchase the name of New Sweden. The Dutch protested on the ground of their prior right by discovery and possession, but the Swedes insisted on their title by purchase and took complete control, which they held for seventeen years, founding the town of Upland, afterwards named Chester by William Penn, and extending the settlement beyond the limits held by the Dutch. The Dutch reconquered the country in 1655 and held control of it for nine years, although the Swedes continued to occupy the land. There were few Dutch settlers, the whole population of Dutch and Swedes being estimated to number about 368 persons.

Then came the conquest by the English in 1664, whereupon a deed was

given to the Duke of York, brother of King Charles II., which included a vast territory, claimed to embrace a large part of New England, and what is now within New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware. The name of the New Netherlands was changed to New York.

The deed given to the Duke of York was superseded by the charter granted to William Penn by King Charles II., dated at Westminster, March 4, 1681, in consideration of a claim of sixteen thousand pounds due from the Crown to Admiral Penn, which the latter bequeathed to his son, William Penn.

In the autumn of 1682 William Penn landed and took possession as sole proprietary, and the title in William Penn and his descendants continued until their claims were purchased by the Commonwealth in 1776.

Under William Penn began the "Holy Experiment," which was recognized by the oppressed of all nations, and attracted hither not only the English Quakers, but the French Huguenots, the German Mennonites and Baptists, the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians and the Welsh and English Episcopalians.

Penn was especially eager and liberal in extending the hospitalities of his new province to the German refugees from the Palatinate, who migrated in vast numbers to Holland and thence to England, thirteen thousand of them appearing in London in 1709 and casting themselves upon the charity of the citizens. This remarkable exodus is the subject of a most learned and exhaustive historical contribution by F. R. Diffenderffer, Secretary of the Lancaster County Historical Society, to the valuable literature of the Pennsylvania German Society, based on authentic data obtained from original sources by painstaking and elaborate research. His narrative contains the following

concise statement, which affords a glimpse of the strange movement which was fruitful of such great results: "During the months of May and June, 1709, the citizens of the City of London were astonished to find the streets of that metropolis swarming with men and women of an alien race, speaking an unknown tongue and bearing unmistakable indications of poverty, misery and want. It soon became known that about 5,000 of these people were sheltered under tents in the suburbs of the city. Additions were almost daily made to their number during June, July, August and September, and by October between 13,000 and 14,000 had come.....This sudden irruption of so many thousands of foreigners within a few months into a country where but few of them had ever appeared before, and where they were utter strangers, rather than into neighboring countries of like faith and kindred language that would perhaps have been more ready to welcome them, stands forth as one of the most remarkable facts of the time. It was found that these people were Germans from the country lying between Landau, Spire and Mannheim, reaching almost to Cologne, commonly called the Palatinate. There were, however, many from other parts of Germany, principally from Swabia and Wurtemberg."

Our author further shows, from the authority of ancient documents, that the Elector Palatine, upon many families leaving his dominions and going to England to be transported to Pennsylvania, published an order making it death and confiscation of goods for any of his subjects to quit their native countries.

The Germans, particularly, were most tenacious of those traits and characteristics which marked the difference between them and other peoples, and this is conspicuous wherever

they colonized. As an illustration of the permanent impress made by many of the early colonists wherever they settled, especially those from Germany, there could scarcely be a more apt citation than from the interesting chapter on the German colony in Ireland in Mr. Diffenderffer's valuable historical work, from which I have already quoted. Of the vast number that migrated to England not all were sent to America. There were 3,800 of them colonized in Ireland. In August, 1709, five hundred families were located near Limerick, and among them were all the linen weavers from among the German refugees, and our author says, after analyzing all the facts, that they warrant the belief "that if these German colonists did not in fact first establish the linen trade in that country they at all events gave it such an impress with their skill as to have for nearly two hundred years made it the most important textile industry in Ireland." Such it is to-day. And he quotes the language of Holmes, that under the distinctive "name of Palatines they left the impress of their character in social and economical traits on the whole district from Castle Mattrass eastward to Adare."

"John Wesley, the eminent evangelist and founder of Methodism, during a trip to Ireland, in 1758, paid a visit to this Palatine colony. In his journal he tells what he saw there. He says: 'I rode over to Court Mattrass, a colony of Germans, whose parents came out of the Palatinate fifty years ago,' and he then describes their condition. In 1760 some of the descendants of these Irish Palatines left Limerick for the United States, and were among the pioneers of American Methodism."

"In 1780, Farrar, the historian, of Limerick, wrote of them, as retaining their distinctive German habits and

customs, and, as late as 1840, well-known English authors wrote about this old German colony. They said, "They differ from other people of the country. The elder people still retain their language, customs and religion, but the younger ones mingle with the Irish people and intermarry with them."

In the year 1709 there were large accessions of Palatine Germans to Pennsylvania, or "Penn's Woods," as it was often called, for the province was a vast stretch of thickly set woodland, and many of these Germans settled in Lancaster county, clearing the forest and establishing homes. Their reports sent to the Fatherland encouraged others to come, and soon the German immigrants became so numerous as to alarm the Proprietary officials, and Parliament was appealed to at one time to prevent their immigration, "for fear the colony would in time be lost to the Crown." As the right to vote or to sit in the Assembly was confined to natural born subjects of England, or persons naturalized in England or the province, and naturalization was a very complicated proceeding, few Germans took any interest in governmental affairs or qualified themselves to vote, which continued until the 19th of June, 1776, when the right to vote was extended to adult freemen resident in the province one year, which enfranchised the Germans, and thus, says the Historian Bancroft, "the Germans were incorporated into the people and made one with them." As was pointed out by George F. Baer, LL. D., in an historical address, delivered at Lancaster, in 1891, "there were no German Tories.....and the Germans were the potential factors in securing the essential vote of Pennsylvania for the Declaration of Independence."

Notwithstanding, however, that the population of Pennsylvania was made

up of persons of various nationalities, the fact of the English proprietorship and dominance of the English Quakers for upwards of a century impressed upon the Colony features of an English character which appear in many of the names and customs that were adopted. It is, therefore, not surprising that the English system of local territorial division was adopted, and that the first division into counties in Pennsylvania gave us names familiar among the English shires. Nor, indeed, that an English name was given to the new county that was carved out of Chester in 1729 and when, in 1730, the old village of Hickory Town was changed into the county seat, that both county and county seat should bear the name of Lancaster, familiar and dear to the emigrants from that ancient English shire town.

Any one who visits Lancaster in England will observe many points of resemblance between it and its namesake in Pennsylvania. Even the surrounding country and the general landscape appear very similar. The surrounding ranges of hills and the broad stretch of fertile country, highly cultivated and beautifully improved, seem quite familiar. The neighboring counties, Cheshire, Yorkshire, Berkshire, Bucks, Montgomery, Cumberland, Northumberland, are names that sound not less familiar than when crossing the stone bridge of five arches over the river Lune and entering the shire town we find ourselves walking up Queen street and the similarity of names is kept up in King street, these two forming the principal cross streets, and then Little Duke street, Prince Regent street, St. James street, High street, Market street, Water street, Ann street, Church street and Middle street.

In the subdivision of the county into townships, as the early officials of the county were almost without exception

natives of England, it is quite natural that English names should attach to many of the townships, as Salisbury and Sadsbury and Martic and Hempfield and Warwick and Little Britain.

It is to be noted however, that while the general government of the colony and the local offices were in the hands of the English under the Proprietorship during the better part of a century, and almost everywhere an English impress was made that was evidenced in a measure by the names of places, other elements of the population were quietly laying the foundations of strength and usefulness that have deeply impressed the history of the Commonwealth.

The Dutch possession, it is true, lasted but a short time and did not extend far, but some of the Dutch names still survive in Schuylkill, Rittenhouse, Pannabecker and others. The Welsh remained later and are remembered for their mining and manufacturing enterprise, and Welsh names mark their influence among the early settlers in many places, especially in the north-eastern section of our county. Three of our original townships bear Welsh names—Caernarvon, Brecknock and Lampeter.

The Scotch-Irish were the aggressive element of the population. They were not under any religious restraint against war as were the English Quakers and the German and Swiss Mennonites and Baptists, and, therefore, they were induced to go to the frontiers, and it was they who kept moving onward and expanding the area of the Commonwealth.

An historian of this time, referring to the settlements of the Scotch-Irish, says that "the country when they arrived in it was heavily timbered, damp and cold. Game was abundant, herds of buffalo and elk wandered through the woods. There were enormous migrations of squirrels, which some-

times became so numerous as to threaten the destruction of the crops. Wolves were also numerous, and hydrophobia spread among them. Rattlesnakes and copperheads were almost as much dreaded as the Indians. It was no uncommon thing to kill six in one day while cutting a field of grain. They lived in dens among the rocks, several hundred together, and the neighbors would often join in an attack on these places."

With such surroundings there was good reason for having on the frontiers a brave, venturesome, alert and hardy people, and there were none who possessed these qualities comparably with the Scotch-Irish, and they made themselves felt wherever they went, and they have left a distinctive trace in almost every section of the Commonwealth. Lancaster county owes much to the Scotch-Irish, who emigrated here at an early period.

The townships of Donegal, Rapho, Mount Joy, Coleraine, Leacock, Drumore, are all names derived from places in Ireland that were affectionately remembered by the early Scotch-Irish.

The German names of places are few, which is not surprising, as the colony was distinctively English, under English laws and customs, and the Germans were without knowledge of the language, customs or habits of the English people. So they naturally took little interest in the affairs of government and devoted themselves to agriculture and to a few mechanical employments. Manheim, one of our original townships, recalls the Palatinate City of that name. Strasburg is the name of another German city, though under French dominion. Earl township was named in honor of Hans Graaf, a prominent and most worthy German pioneer, whose surname is the equivalent of the English Earl, which was adopted instead of the German

form, though Graaf's Thal designates the locality where repose the remains of this progenitor of a now very numerous family.

It is thus obvious that the various elements of our early population made a marked and distinctive impression on the different localities where they settled. Names they brought from their far off homes and adopted in affectionate remembrance, mark the places that now know their founders no more, but their sterling qualities of manhood and womanhood gave an impulse and an inspiration to true citizenship that have had a lasting effect on their posterity, and were the surest and best foundations for a strong and prosperous Commonwealth.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN.

PAPER READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ON DECEMBER 2, 1898.



HISTORY

OF THE

BRICKERVILLE CONGREGATION

IN LANCASTER COUNTY.

BY

REV. F. J. F. SCHANTZ, D.D.

VOL. III. NO. 4.

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An Old Lancaster County Church

To every true American citizen Pennsylvania will ever be of interest in view of the events that occurred on its soil in connection with the origin and development of our glorious republic.

Citizens of Pennsylvania rejoice in their Commonwealth in view of what it is, and will ever gladly speak of and hear of what aided in the making of it.

Many factors must be acknowledged—the home, the school, the spheres of labor, the State and the church, and all connected with them.

As decades increase in number the half-century is reached, and men can speak of fifty years ago, but when the century is ended men are seldom here to tell the living of what they saw and heard a hundred years ago, and when the sesqui-centennial is to be observed many men are forgotten and their remains lie in cemeteries often without tombstones to mark their graves.

The past ought to be of interest to those who live to-day and enjoy the results of the labors of preceding generations, and thus no apology need be offered by those who endeavor to preserve the history of the different factors that aided in making our State what it is.

In the presentation of such history, when men would deal honestly with facts, it is often necessary to say or write what some men would rather leave unsaid or unwritten. A truthful presentation of facts alone is true history.

In the closing quarter of the present century a commendable interest has been shown in the presentation of the history of Synods and congregations

that have had to do with the supply of the spiritual wants of men that they might have part in the Kingdom of the Anointed on earth and in heaven, and whilst on earth be better individuals, constitute better families and communities and better citizens of the Commonwealth and the republic.

The immigrants who settled in Pennsylvania at an early period soon took steps to secure the advantages of the Christian congregation, the church building and the school house. Lancaster county had at a very early date Evangelical Lutheran congregations at Lancaster, New Holland, Muddy Creek, Bergstrass, Strasburg, Manheim, Warwick and other places.

The Evangelical Lutheran congregation in Warwick township, Lancaster county, Pa., now named Emmanuel Evangelical Lutheran congregation, at Brickerville, Elizabeth township, Lancaster county, Pa., has an interesting, though varied, history, and the purpose of this paper is to contribute to the preservation of the same.

The congregation has a number of very interesting church records, and the oldest of these, bound in parchment, is of exceedingly great value. The cover contains an inscription which has, however, become very imperfect. The following can still be read: "Kirchenbuch und Protocoll der Evangelisch-Lutherischen Gemeinde in Warwick, 1745. Dominus protegat.....in Ecclesia Nostra. Amen." The title page of the record reads as follows: "Kirchenbuch und Protocoll fuer die Evangelisch-Lutherische Gemeinde in Warwick de Anno 1730 angefangen. Nunmehr aus andern fideliter extrahirt und hierinn quoad possibilitatem accurat zusammen getragen. Verfertigt von mir Joh. Casper Stoeber der Zeit Ev. Luth. Prediger in Canastoten. Anno 1743."

The figures 43 of 1743 appear to have been written over two other figures.

Below Canastocken the word Canastoga was written, evidently not by Joh. Casper Stoeber.

On the page following the title page the following important entry is to be seen:

Verzeichniss derer Personen welche sich als Haeupter ihrer Familien zu Glieder dieser Gemeinde bekennen wollen.

JOHAN GEORG ALBERT,
Sein
THOMAS X BAUER,
D. A. B.
Merck.

HANS MICHEL HANGMAYER,
JOHANN EGIDIUS HOFFMAN,
HANS MATTHIS PFEILL,
JOHANN MICHEL SPIEGEL,
JACOB STOEER,
HANZ JERCH EICHELBERGER,
GEORG MICHAEL BOLMER,
Sein
LEONHARD X MILLER,
L. M.
Merck.

JACOB SCHNUERER,
BALTHASER SUESS,
HENRICH HERICH,
JOHANNES WEYDTMAN,
JACOB FABER,
MARTIN BEYER,
MARTIN OBERLIN,
PHILIP BEYER,
HANS JERCH BUCH,
CHRISTOFEL WIEDER,
Sein
PETER X TRABINGER,
F. J.
Merck.

HANS ADAM OBERLIN,
CHRISTIAN BALMER,

Sein
JACOB X HECKER,
Merck.

VALENTINE STOEER,
CHRISTOFF X ULRICH.
MARTIN WEIDTMAN,
DAVID BUEHLER,
HANS JORG HUBER,
JACOB BALLER,
CONRADT BRAUN,
PETER REEM,
JOHANNES LEHN,
JOHANN JACOB HAUSHALTER,
HANS HENRICH MOTZ,

Sein
X ANDREAS HYB.
A. B.
Merck.

No date is given to show when the names that appear in the record were signed. Pages 1 to 8 are not numbered. On the ninth page the numbering begins. On page 1 the following appears:

Verzeichniss derer in der Warwicker Ev. Luth. Kirchen und Gemeinde getaufte Kinder.

Joh. Michael Kitsch: Ein Sohn, Joh. Michael. Geboren 30ten October, 1732. Getauft 3ten December, 1732. Zeug. Joh. Michael Pfautz et uxor ejus.

Eine Tochter, Maria Elizabetha. Geboren 19ten April, 1734. Getauft May 12, 1734. Zeug. Jacob Weiss und Maria Elizabetha Wolfin.

Leonhard Miller: Ein Sohn, Joh. Jacob. Geboren January 12, 1732. Getauft February 3, 1733. Zeug. Joh. Jacob Weiss und Susanna Wolfin. (Here follow the entries of the baptisms of eleven more children of Leonhard Miller).

Joh. Peter Trabbinger: Ein Sohn, Joh. Peter. Geboren December 23, 1730. Getauft February 26, 1731. Zeug. Jacob Weiss, Senior.

This entry of February 26, 1731, gives the earliest date in the record of baptisms.

The record of baptisms extends from page 1 to 137. The last entries were made in 1772.

It is to be regretted that none of these entries give the names of ministers who administered baptism. Rev. John Casper Stoevers' handwriting is recognized to about 1754, but after that year the entries differ greatly, showing that they were made by different parties.

The record contains the entries of marriages, as follows:

"Verzeichniss derer von mir in der Warwicker Gemeinde Copulirten Persohnen. ("von mir" was crossed.)

"Joh. Georg Bohrman und Catarina Motzin, den 10 August, Anno 1735."

The record contains 35 entries of marriages from 1735 to 1743. All of these entries appear to have been made at one time, and as they all are given in Pastor Stoever's private record of marriages we may suppose that they were copied from his private Journal. Three more marriages were recorded in 1754, 1761 and 1762, but not in the handwriting of Pastor Stoever. At two of these weddings he, however, officiated, as they are also recorded in his private Journal, which contains the entries of 65 or 66 marriages of parties in Warwick from 1743 to 1779.

It is to be regretted that no marriages were entered in this first church book from 1763 to 1772.

The first church book contains an index of the names of male parents of the children baptized from 1731 to 1772, a period of 41 years. This is valuable, as it gives the names of parents in Warwick who in those years had baptism administered to their children. The index presents 279 names, showing that in 279 families baptism was administered 1731 to 1772. A few of the entries from 1770 to 1772 were repeated in a later record. The baptized numbered more than 650; these included a few adults.

It is to be regretted that the first church book contains no records of confirmations and communicants and no names of persons buried, from 1730 to 1772. From the first church record we learn that children were baptized in the Warwick region as early as 1731, and persons were married as early as 1735. We may also infer that there was a congregation as early as 1730, but the only reference to a church are the words "Kirche und Gemeinde," Pastor Stoever made the early entries of baptisms and marriages. He did not sign as pastor of the congregation, but

as pastor at that time, 1743, in Conestoga. We would be glad to know why he did not sign as pastor in Warwick. That he cared for the spiritual wants of the people is evident from the first church book, and in another church book he is named "our old pastor."

As no date is given in connection with the following entry in the first church book: "Verzeichniss derer Personen welchersich alsHaeupter ihre Familien zu Glieder dieser Gemeinde bekennen wollen," the question arises when were the names signed that follow the "Verzeichniss, etc.?" If in the year 1730, then it appears singular that a number of these names are the same as those that are given persons who arrived in Pennsylvania after 1730. And another fact may be properly referred to here. The corner-stone of Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church, on the Tulpehocken, near Stouchsburg, Berks county, Pa., was laid on Ascension Day, May 12, 1743. The declaration made on said occasion, of which one copy was deposited in the corner-stone and another preserved, was signed by 165 persons, and what appears singular is that the list contains besides the name of Johan Casper Stoever, the names of Leonhard Mueller, Johannes Weidman, Balther Suess, George Albert, Martin Weidman, John Adam Oberlin, George Eichelberger, Michael Spiegel, all of whose names appear on the list given above. The first church on the Tulpehocken was built in the year 1727. The congregation had many trials, in which the names of Leutbaker, Stoever and Moravian ministers appear. The "Tulpehocken Confusion" was followed by the possession of the church by the Moravians. Those who were not satisfied withdrew and built Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church, on the Tulpehocken, the corner-stone of which was laid on May 12, 1743. The members were di-

vided. Some adhered to Pastor Stoever, some to Valentine Kraft; others were opposed to both of them. Rev. Tobias Wagner became the pastor and consecrated the church on Christmas, 1743.

If the congregation in Warwick had already in 1730 a church building, it appears singular that some of its prominent members should have taken part in the laying of the corner-stone of the new church on the Tulpehocken on May 12, 1743. If the congregation had already in 1730 a church building, it appears singular that a new church building should have been erected before 1745.

The first church record contains no reference to the erection of a church building. This does, however, not prove that there was no church building or school house used also for church purposes at that period. The building may have been a temporary structure and not adequate to meet the wants of the congregation with the increase of years.

"In the year 1744 John Penn, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esquires," were "the true and absolute proprietaries and Governors-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and the counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex on the Delaware. In pursuance and by virtue of a warrant under seal of their Land Office, bearing date twenty-seventh day of April, there was surveyed and laid out unto Jacob Kline, Lawrence Hoff, Conrad Glassbrenner and Alexander Zartman all of the county of Lancaster for the use of the Lutheran congregation in Warwick township, within the said county, a certain tract of land situate within the said township of Warwick, bounded and described as follows, viz.:..... containing twenty-nine acres. The parties already named, members of the congregation and trustees for the same, applied for a confirmation of the said tract of land for the use aforesaid. The

consideration of the sum of four pounds nine shillings and nine pence, lawful money of Pennsylvania, was paid by Jacob Kline, Lawrence Hoff, Conrad Glassbrenner and Alexander Zartman. The twenty-nine acres were subject to an annual quit rent of one-half penny sterling for each acre. The twenty-nine acres were given, granted, released and confirmed to the said trustees, and George Thomas, Lieutenant Governor of the Province, set his hand to and caused the great seal of the said Province to be attached to the deed May 10, 1744."

In the following year, on February 24th, "the Lutheran congregation, at a meeting held at the church, or meeting house, by them lately erected on the said tract of land, unanimously resolved and agreed to change the said trustees and the said Jacob Kline, Lawrence Hoff, Conrad Glassbrenner and Alexander Zartman agreed and consented to convey and make over all their estate, right, title, trust and interest in the said tract of land and premises unto Martin Wydeman, George Albert, Leonhard Mueller and David Behler, being the new trustees chosen and elected by the said Lutheran congregation at their said meeting. The consideration was nine pounds four shillings, lawful money in Pennsylvania, under the quit rent reserved in the patent for the same. The indenture was signed by Jacob Kline, Lawrence Hoff, Conrad Glassbrenner and Alexander Zartman, sealed and delivered in the presence of Johan Casper Stoever and John X Gonbalman. The receipt of nine pounds four shillings paid by the new trustees was acknowledged by the old trustees. Witnesses present, Johan Casper Stoever and Johannes X Gonbalman."

The following shows fully the act of the congregation:

"Be it remembered that on the twenty-fourth day of February, 1744-5, it

being proposed by us subscribers, members of the Lutheran congregation in the township of Warwick, and now met at our church in the said township, Trustees Jacob Kline, Lawrence Hoff, Conrad Glassbrenner and Alexander Zartman, to whom the patent for the said church and the tract of land whereon the same stands and within described was made in trust for the Lutheran congregation in the said township, shall be changed: It is now resolved and unanimously agreed by us, the said subscribers, with the free consent and approbation of the said first-named trustees, that they, the said trustees, shall transfer and convey the said tract of land, all their estate, trust and interest therein unto the within-named Martin Wydeman, George Albert, Leonhard Mueller and David Behler, the new trustees now chosen and appointed. Witness our hands." (Here follow the signatures of thirty names.)

From the statement just presented we learned that on May 10, 1744, the twenty-nine acres of land were secured by the trustees, Jacob Kline, Lawrence Hoff, Conrad Glassbrenner and Alexander Zartman. On the following February 24, 1745, the congregation held a meeting at the church, or meeting house, by them lately erected on the said tract of land. From this we may justly infer that the congregation erected a church building on this tract of land between May 10, 1744, and February 24, 1745, as the words "lately erected" would imply.

We regret that we have no account of the laying of the corner-stone of the church nor of the consecration of the church. Neither have we any record to show the dimensions of the church and the materials used. Many of the churches built in those early days were erected of logs. The historic church at the Trappe, Montgomery county, Pa., was erected of stone. The corner-

stone was laid May 2, 1743. Christ Church on the Tulpehocken, near Stouchsburg, Berks county, Pa., erected in 1743, was built of stone. The corner-stone was laid May 12, 1743, and the church was consecrated on Christmas, 1743, by Rev. Tobias Wagner.

How long Pastor Stoever ministered to the congregation in Warwick is not clearly stated. From entries in the baptismal record and first church book we may infer that he cared for the same until 1754. It is not stated who ministered to the congregation from 1754 to 1760.

We found an interesting record in the Halle Reports (new edition), vol. 2, pages 387 and 388. Rev. Heinrich Melchior Muhlenberg, patriarch of the Lutheran Church in America, who came to Pennsylvania November 25, 1742, in response to a call from the congregations in Philadelphia, at the Trappe and Falkner's Swamp, who participated in the organization of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, August, 1748, and who had the care of many churches and made many visitations, states in his Daily Journal of 1762 that on Sunday, February 14, 1762, he announced to the congregation (in Philadelphia) that he must visit the congregations in Providence (Trappe), Hanover (Falkner's Swamp), Oley, Reading, Heidelberg (corner church near Robesonia), Tulpehocken (Christ Church and Riethe Church), Lebanon, at Mr. St.'s Iron Works and Conestoga, and that he, therefore, asked for the prayers of believing members of the congregation. He left Philadelphia on Monday afternoon, February 15, with his wife and son, and reached Providence on Tuesday, February 16, near evening. On Wednesday, February 17, they rode to Reading, where they arrived about 8 p. m., at the residence of Pastor Muhlenberg's mother-in-law (the widow of Conrad Weiser). He

spent Thursday and Friday, February 18 and 19, at Reading, and conferred with Pastor Hausile and others. On Saturday, February 20, he rode to Heidelberg and then to Mrs. R. On Sunday, February 21, he preached in Tulpehocken (Christ Church). Text, Luke 12:50. Before the sermon he baptized two children. On Monday, February 22, he visited the school at the old church (now called Riethe Church). He returned to Heidelberg. On Tuesday, February 23, he rode to Heidelberg Church (corner church) and preached on Exodus 12:26-27. Rode eight miles to Mrs. R. Wednesday, February 24, rode with School Master Z. to W. and had good company. Thursday, February 25, he rode with W. and the School Master to Lebanon in very cold weather. Returned to L. R., whose child he baptized, and rode then on to Phil. B., where he spent the night. Friday, February 26, he baptized a child of Andreas R. and prayed with his sick wife; went then to W. and finally to the residence of Pastor J. Nicholaus Kurtz (pastor of Christ Church). Rode from 2 p. m. with Mr. B. eight miles to G. S. and remained during the night. Saturday, February 27, he rode four miles farther to Mr. St.'s Iron Works, and preached on Psalm 22: 26-27, and remained during the night. Sunday, February 28, he rode with Mr. F. seven miles to Ephrata, and thence three miles farther to Conestoga Church, where he preached on the temptation of Christ, Matthew 4, and accompanied G. Y. to his home to remain during the night. Monday, March 1, he rode twenty-one miles farther to Reading and remained there until Wednesday, March 3, when he rode with members of his family to Providence; remained there and preached on Sunday, March 7. Monday, March 8th, rode, in a great snow storm, to Philadelphia, and arrived, thank God, well preserved.

This record shows what labors Patriarch Muhlenberg performed for the welfare of his congregation. We have a special interest in the entry: "Saturday, February 27, rode four miles further to Mr. St.'s Iron Works, and preached on Ps. 22: 26-27, and remained during the night."

The only church at Mr. St.'s Iron Works (no doubt Heinrich W. Stiegel's Iron Works) was the church on the historic ground of the church at Warwick. This shows us that Patriarch Muhlenberg was interested in the congregation at Warwick and the congregation in him.

Another record in the Halle Reports, N. E., vol. 2, page 406, is likewise of special interest to the people of the Warwick congregation. Patriarch Muhlenberg entered in his diary, with reference to the arrival of ministers, who came to Philadelphia to attend the meeting of the Ministerium:

"Friday, June 25th (1762). Mr. Schwerdfeger, pastor at Conestoga, and Mr. Gerocke, pastor at Lancaster, arrived and were shown to the house of a friend for entertainment. Further, Mr. Stiegel, as Deputy from Elizabeth Eisenwerke (Iron Works), where Pastor Kurtz has a congregation."

This entry shows us who was pastor of the church in Warwick in 1762. This shows us, also, the relation of the congregation to the Ministerium, at whose annual meeting, in 1762, it was represented by Heinrich Wilhelm Stiegel.

How long Pastor Kurtz officiated here does not appear. Rev. J. Nicolas Kurtz was pastor of Christ Church, Tulpehocken, at Nord Kiel (Bernville), at Heidelberg (Corner Church), at Atolhoe (Rehrersburg), and of Riethe Church, near Christ Church. He was ordained at the first meeting of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, August, 1748. He left Tulpehocken in 1770, and was pastor at York, Pa. He died May 12, 1794, aged 74 years, and was buried

at Baltimore, Md. He was President of the Ministerium in 1778, and also the Senior of the Ministerium after the death of Muhlenberg. His younger brother, Wilhelm Kurtz, became his assistant about 1760 or '61, and became the pastor of New Holland and Conestoga (Muddy Creek) about 1763, and was pastor for eighteen years.

That there was trouble in Warwick Church before 1769 appears evident from the minutes of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, which met in Philadelphia, June 25-27, 1769. At this meeting Rev. Johann Casper Stoever, who had become a member of the Ministerium in 1763, was present. The so-called preacher, Peter Mischler, was present and applied for admission into the Ministerium. He was invited to appear before the Synod. Pastor Stoever stated that in the fall of 1768 he had warned Mischler to have nothing to do with factious congregations. Notwithstanding the warning he had given him, he had sided with revolting parties in Nord Kiel, in the church formerly in the hands of Moravians in Tulpehocken and in Heidelberg. That he had also crept into the Warwick congregation and caused a split—yes, even recently had a boy break through a window, open the church door and entered it with his party to hold so-called worship, although he knew that the elders and deacons in Warwick congregation had applied to the United Ministerium and had several times been served from Lancaster. Mischler had nothing to produce in his defense, but replied he would give up the said congregations if the Ministerium would receive him. It was ordered that he be examined on the same day. The minutes give an extended account of the examination of the applicant, which showed that he was not worthy of reception. He was not received as a member of the Ministerium, and was warned by the President that if he

continued to let himself be used by satan and his followers as a wretched tool the authorities in Lancaster would bring him and his adherents before the Justice for breaking into the Warwick church, and then the Protocoll would serve against him and help to hasten his ruin. He promised that he would in the future have nothing to do with the parties in Warwick, Heidelbergtown (Schaefferstown) and Tulpehocken. He departed and wept before the door.

The presentation of this matter contained in the minutes of the Ministerium shows that Warwick congregation had great trials before 1769, in which year the congregation took action that promised a brighter future for the same.

The second church book of the Warwick congregation has the following title:

"Kirchen Protocoll fur die Evangelisch Lutherische Gemeinde in Warwick Township, Lancaster County. Angefangen den 10 Septembris, Anno Domini, 1769."

On pages 3-8 of this second church book we find the Constitution of the congregation with Chapter I. of the government of the congregation, and Chapter II. of the members of the congregation.

The Constitution was adopted and signed in Warwick, December 24, 1769. The names that were signed are the following:

Daniel Kuhn, P. T. P.; Heinrich Wm. Stiegel, Jacob Weydtman, Michael Huber, Adam Hacker, Johannes Weydtman, Valentine Stober, Emanuel Suess, Peter Merkle, George Stober, Andreas Seyss, George Michael Balmer, Frederick Stiess, Michael Laidich, Johannes Karch, Phillip Enders, Petter Hoetzel, Jerch Balmer, George Michel Illig, Michael Huber, Frid. Grab, Johan Huber, George Eichelberger, George Waechter Alteste, Christoff Hauer, Cun-

rath Mentzer, Christoff Weidman, Leonhard Miller, Christoph Miller, Jacob Muller, George Weinman, Veit Metzger, Lorentz Haushalter, George Lang, George Schmidt, Henrich Wolff, George Weidman, Michael Stober, Frederick Waechter, Michael Zartman, Johannes Waechter, Michael Klein, Allexander Zartman, Jr., Frederick Hacker, Emanuel Zardman, Conrad Barthelmos, George Illig, Jun'r, John W. Sauter, Leonhard Miller, Jun'r, George Hacker, Johannes Brecht.

The first church book contains the following important entry on page 3:

"Sind erwehlet worden als Trustees, Mr. Henry William Stiegel, Jacob Weidman, Adam Hacker, and Peter Eltzer, October the 1st, 1769. In Gegenwart der Gemeinde and der meisten Stime; die Kauf Briefe sind dem Herr Stiegel zur sorgfaeltigen Verwarung gegeben wurden."

This shows that the Trustees were elected October 1st, 1769; their names follow in regular order in signatures to the Constitution, December 24th, 1769. The name of Peter Elser is erased in the second church book and the name of Michael Huber is written aside of it. Peter Elser resigned as Trustee on the 5th S. P. T., 1772, and Michael Huber was elected Trustee.

The Constitution was signed by F. A. C. Muhlenberg, p. t., pastor loci, Dec. 1st, 1770, and J. D. Schroeter, p. t., pastor loci, June 1st, 1779.

From these records we learn that the new church book was commenced September 10, 1769. Trustees were elected October 1, 1769. The Constitution was adopted December 24th, 1769.

The pastor of the congregation in the latter part of 1769 was Daniel Kuhn. He was pastor only for a short time, for, in June, 1769, he was at the meeting of Synod, and New York was given as his residence. While authorized to preach he was not yet ordained.

His father, Adam Simon Kuhn, resided at Lancaster, Pa. At the meeting of Synod in 1770 Mr. Kuhn, at his own request, was allowed to retain Middletown alone. He died in or before 1779. (H. R. N. E., vol. 1, page 629.)

The congregation in Warwick, with Manheim and Weiseichenland, desired a preacher. No definite answer could be given by Synod concerning the supply of the four congregations, "Schaeferstown, Warwick, Manheim and Weiseichenland," on account of the scarcity of laborers.

The record of the congregation shows that Rev. F. A. C. Muhlenberg, son of Patriarch Muhlenberg, ordained in 1770, became the pastor of the Warwick congregation on December 1, 1770.

The second church book contains, besides the Constitution, subscribed December 24, 1769, the minutes of the congregation from 1769 to 1869—one hundred years.

The third church book, commenced December, 1770, has the following title: "Erneuertes Kirchen Buch der Evangelisch Lutherischen Gemeinde zu Warwick, Lancaster county."

Worin

1. Die Getauften, Pagina..... 1
2. Die Confirmanten..... 138
3. Die Copulirten..... 206
4. Die Communicanten..... 272
5. Die Begrabenen..... 351

Gehoerig eingetragen sind. Aufs neu ordentlich angefangen vom jahr 1770, im Monath December.

Von F. A. C. MUHLENBERG,
Zur Zeit Prediger allhier.

Not.—Die Kirchen ordnung nebst den Nahmen der Trustees, Aeltesten und Vorsteher siehe im andern Kirchen Buch.

In this third church book, baptism, confirmation, marriages, communicants and burials were recorded from 1770 to 1836.

Pastor Muhlenberg was pastor of the Warwick congregation from December 1, 1770, to December 1, 1773. He preached also at Schaefferstown, Lebanon, and other places. In 1772 his name appears on the minutes of Synod as "Fred. Muhlenberg, from Warwick," and in 1773 as "Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, from Heidelbergtown (Schaefferstown.)"

The second church book contains the following entry: Anno 1773, that Herr Muhlenberg, siene Abschieds Predigtim December, just im Beschlass seines dritten Jahrs und reiste von uns ab nach New York, wo er hin berufen worden war."

The first church book shows that Pastor Muhlenberg, during his three years' ministry, baptized 67 children. He confirmed 7 catechumens on Easter Sunday, 1771. He recorded one marriage, both of the parties from Cocalico township. The number of communicants was as follows: 1771, 24th S.P.T., 92; 1772, Sunday Rogate, 118; 1772, 11th, S.P.T., 54; 21st, S.P.T., 87; 1773, Dom. Jubilate, 38; Pentecost, 79; 18th, S.P.T., 59; 23rd, S.P.T., 68. There was no record of burials.

On the 450th page of the third church record the following was entered:

Dom. 21 post Trinitatis war Hr. H. W. Stiegel so gut der hiesigen Evangelisch Lutherischen Kirche 25 Tickets aus der letzten classe seiner Lottery zu schenken mit dem Vorbehalt dasz wenn sie etwas ziehen er bestimmen will auf welche Art es zum besten der Kirche, mit Bewilligung des Kirchenraths soll angewendet werden.

Die numbers von den Tickets sind folgende: 1847, 1848, 3076, 3077, 4283, 4646, 2694, 2714, 4416, 4182, 2709, 4545, 3078(4757, 3397, 1986, 4785, 4746, 4385, 4549, 3240, 2056, 2672, 2713, 2126.

F. A. C. MUHLENBERG.

The second church book contains the following entry:

"Anno 1774. Dieses Jahr wurden wir vom Herr Helmuth aus Lancaster bedient bis Mai."

During Pastor Helmuth's supply of the congregation 11 baptisms were recorded. In the year 1774 139 communicants' names were recorded. After Pastor Helmuth's cessation of labor 16 more baptisms and one burial were recorded in 1774.

The next entry in the second church book is as follows:

"Anno 1775. Wann er Herr Schwarzbach von Virginia uns von Herrn Helmuth worde anrecomandirt, welcher uns bediente bis May, Anno 1776, wann er von hier weg zog in willens nach Teutschland zu reissen."

Pastor Schwarzbach recorded 18 baptisms and 102 communicants on the eleventh Sunday after Trinity, 1775, and 104 on the twenty-first Sunday after Trinity, and 94, including 11 newly-confirmed catechumens, on Easter, 1776.

Pastor Schwarzbach was subsequently pastor in Carbon county, Pa., and died and was buried at Bensalem Church in 1800. I saw the following inscription on his tombstone in 1897:

"Hier ruhet Johannes Schwarzbach, Lutherischer Prediger, war geboren den 8ten Martz, 1719, war alt 81 Jahr, 5 m., 23 T., und starb. Leichen Text 2 Tim. 4: 7-8, und lebte in der Ehe 54 J. 6 m. 4 Tage."

After Pastor Schwarzbach's resignation in 1776, the congregation again applied to Pastor Helmuth, of Lancaster. The record in the second church book is as follows:

"Wir thaten also wieder Ansuchung an Herrn Helmuth welcher uns auch bediente bis Pfingsten, Anno 1777, wann er aufeinmal Abschied nahm und uns verliesz."

From September 30, 1776, to May 17, 1777, eleven children were baptized. No other entries were made.

After Whitsunday, 1777, the baptism



(75)

of four children was recorded from September 30, 1777, to March, 1778.

The following entry in the second church book shows the action of the congregation after Pastor Helmuth's farewell:

"Anno 1777. Wellen wir nun gantz Prediger loss worden und verlassen so namen wir unsere Zuflucht wieder zu unserm alten Herr Pfarrer Johann Caspar Stoever und ersuchten ihn uns zu bedienen welches er dann auch annahm und uns bediente so viel as seine Schwachheit und Leibes Krafte Ihm zu liessen bis Anno 1779, am Char-Freitag wann er wie wohl mit grozer Schwachheit dennoch seine Predigt vollfueret und welches dan auch seine letzte war bei uns."

[In the record the following was written, but also crossed: "Mitwochs den 21ten April, zog H. W. Stiegel mit Erlaubniss des Kirchenraths in das Pfarr Haus."]

"Am Himmel fahrt Tage als den 13ten Mai, ist unser alter Prediger selig dem Herrn entschlafen in seinem alter von nachst—Jahre [71 Jahre, 4 monate, 3 wochen und 2 Tage], und was remarkable mitten in der Bedienung seines Ambtes in der Administrierung des Heiligen Abendmahles zu seinen confirmirten und eingesegneten Gemeins Kinder in seiner Behausung. Die Meisten Glieder des Kirchen-Raths erzeigten Ihm die letzte Liebe in Beywohnung seiner Bestattung zu Erden au seiner alten Berg Kirche in Quitapehilla." [On May 23, 1895, a beautiful granite monument was unveiled at the grave of Pastor Stoever on the cemetery at Hill Church, in Lebanon county, Pa.]

Pastor Stoever baptized seven children in Warwick in 1778-1779.

According to the record in the second church book action was taken by the Warwick congregation to secure another pastor. As Rev. Pastor Stoever had repeatedly, as his infirmities

increased, recommended to the congregation Rev. Pastor Schroeter, of Mannheim, a meeting of the Church Council was held May 23, 1779, by H. W. Stiegel, Jacob Weidman, Adam Hacker, Trustees; Johannes Weidman, Emanuel Suess, George Waechter, Elders, and Stoffel Mueller, Deacon. At this meeting it was resolved to write Pastor Schroeter to deliver a "Besuchs Predigt." Heinrich W. Stiegel and Emanuel Suess were deputized to convey the invitation. Pastor Schroeter visited the congregation on Wednesday, June 2, and delivered an edifying sermon, by which he delighted the entire congregation, and announced that he would visit the congregation again on the second Sunday after Trinity. He visited the congregation at the time announced. On the following Tuesday, June 15, the Church Council assembled and unanimously resolved to extend a call to Pastor Schroeter to become the preacher and pastor of the congregation, with the approval of the congregation. Heinrich W. Stiegel was instructed to prepare the call, which was subscribed by the entire Church Council. Heinrich W. Stiegel and George Waechter were instructed to present the call to Pastor Schroeter and to learn the decision of the same.

The call presented to Pastor Schroeter read, word for word, as follows:

"In Nahmen unseres groszen Hirten,
Mittlers und Erloesers, Jesu Christi.
Amen.

"Wir, die unterschriebenen Trustees, Altesten und Vorsteher der Evangelisch Lutherischen Vereinigten Gemeine in Warwick Township, in der Graffschaft, Lancaster, in der Provintz Pennsylvanien, senden hiermit unsern bruederlichen Grusz an sein Ehwuerden H. Daniel Schroeter und beruffen Ihn hiedurch zu unserem ordentlichen Lehrer und Aufscher unserer gemelten Gemeine Kirchen und Schule and zwar auf folgende Bedingungen Dasz unser

besagter Lehrer und Seelsorger die reine Evangelische Lehre nach dem Grunde der Apostel und Propheten, unserer ungeaenderten Augsburgschen Confession, Kirchen-Acta und ein gefuehrten Kirchen-Ordnung gemaessoeffentlich und besonders ueben, trieben, fortpflanzen, und die heilige Sacramente nach eben der Richtschnur und Regel administriren, die Lehre mit christlichen Wandel zieren, durch erbaudliche Predigten und Kinderlehre so viel der Herr Gnade und Krafte verleihet, die Schafe und Laemmer nach Christi Sinn werden moege.

„Dasz er alle ubrige Amtsverrichtungen als Kranken besuchs, Leighen-Begaengniß und ordentlichs Copulationen wans verlangt wird, nach Zeit und Vermoegen verrichten und gewoehnliche Accidentzen geniessen moege. Dahingegen versprechen wir besachten Trustees, Aeithaesten und Vorsteher im Nahmen und mit einmuetigen Consent unserer bemeten Gemeinde das unser hiedurch berufener Lehrer und Seelsorger von der Gemeinde nach Christi und Seiner Apostel Befehle soll versorgen und versehen werden nach dem freywilligen Beldrag der gantzen Gemeinde.

„Zu welchen entzweck von denen Trustees, Aeithaesten und Vorsteher, eine subscripdtier Liste besorgt, unter halten und juehrlich erneuert werden soll. Massen ein treuer Arbeiter Seines Lohnes werth, und was dem Evangelio dienet sich von demselben ernaehren muss, welches wir auch Christlich und treulich versprechen an Ihm zu halten.

„Wir erwarten dasz unser besagter Lehrer und Seelsorger den oeffentlichen Gottesdienst an den Sonn und Festtagen nach der Billigkeit und Beitragen Unserer Gemeinde treulich halten wird und gesetzt aber dasz einige Misshelligkeit sollte entstehen zwischen unserm Lehrer oder einigen Gemeindeglieder, so sollen solche nach unserer Kirchen-Ordnung durch den Kirchen-

Rath Christlich und einig untersucht und entschieden werden, und keine Partei ihr eigener Richter seyn. Welche oben besamdt und sonder wir mit eigener Hand Unterschrift bescheinigen und bekraeftigen so geschaehe den 15 Tag Juny, Anno Christi 1779.

Trustees:

H. W. STEIGEL,
JACOB WEIDMAN,
ADAM HACKER.

Aelthaelsten:

JOHANNES WEIDMAN,
GEORGE WAECHTER,
EMANEUL SUESS.

Vorsteher:

STOFFEL MULLER.

An sein Ehrwuerden, Herrn Pfarrer Daniel Schroeter.

On the following Thursday, June 17, the call was presented to Pastor Schroeter by the above named deputies and accepted by him conditionally. He was anxious to defer his acceptance until after the conference (Synod) meeting in Tulpehocken in the beginning of October, 1779. He promised to supply the pulpit every third Sunday until that time; that in the meantime the congregation could settle all matters that needed adjustment; that the congregation might be united and brought at last into a flourishing condition by the help of God. After the meeting of Synod in Tulpehocken in the charge of Pastor Schulze, Pastor Schroeter preached in the Warwick Church on the 21st Sunday after Trinity and promised to accept the call.

The unanimous election and call of Pastor Schroeter ought to have indicated the harmony of the congregation. But that this was not existing was shown by the hope expressed by Pastor Schroeter, that before his acceptance of the call they might settle all matters that needed adjustment.

Before Pastor Schroeter promised to accept the call an election for church officers was held on the 11th S.P.T. (1779). One Trustee, one Elder and one Deacon were elected. Repeated announcements for installation were made, but it was not until Sunday Laetare, 1780, that one of the elected was installed. The Church Council and the congregation were invited to meet on March 11, 1780, to consult, etc.

On April 17, 1780, H. Wilhelm Stiegel vacated the parsonage and moved to Heidelberg (Schaefferstown), into the "Thurmerung" (Castle), which he had in a former time caused to be erected. From that date the parsonage was vacant until August 29, when a School Master, named George Fred. Spyer, moved into the same and conducted a school in the same, as the old school house was in a ruined condition.

The following is the last entry that was made in the second church book before June 13, 1787:

"Den 21 Jan., 1781, Dom. III., p. Epiphan, predigte Pfr. Schroeter abermal welcher nun bei dieser Gemeinde vom 2 ten Jun., 1779, ansethet. Da seit der Zeit verschiedene Begebenheiten sich geaeusert, und die Gemeinde immer ihren Wankelmuth noch gellebt, so wurde vom Kirchenrat und Prediger die Sache heute vorgenommen, und von gut befunden, weil es zu keiner Vereinigung kommen will, dasz Pfr. Schroeter den 11 ten Feb., a. c., Dom. Septuagesimae seine Abscheids Predigt halten sollte, welches auch verkuendigt wurde. Dis war schon etliche mal versucht; allein aus Liebe immernoch aufgeschoben um noch Verstockte und Irrige zurecht zu bringen—sed frustra!

"Gott erleuchte und bekere, reinige und heilige unsre Herzen um Jesu willen, Amen.

"J. D. SCHROETER,
"p. t., Pastor loci."

Pastor Schroeter had ended his labors, and at the meeting of the Ministerium, in Philadelphia, June 10 to 12, 1781, the case of the Warwick congregation was considered and it was

"Resolved, That Rev. Mr. Schulze make efforts to unite the congregation, to serve it and gradually bring it into full connection with us."

During Pastor Schroeter's ministry in Warwick, supply and regular, June, 1779, to February, 1781, 35 children were baptized, on First Sunday after Trinity 1780 46 catechumens were confirmed, and on the same day 94 other persons communed. On November 12, 1780, the Communion was administered to those who had not communed at the former Communion. Among the communicants on the First Sunday after Trinity there were four "single captured Hessians."

The church record has no entry of the beginning of Pastor Emanuel Schulze's labors in Warwick congregation. He was requested by the Ministerium in June, 1781, to serve the congregation. The baptismal record would lead us to infer that he commenced his labors in the summer of 1781, if not earlier, and so also the list of communicants.

Pastor Emanuel Schulze testifies in the church record to the election of church officers on June 13, 1787, and their installation on July 29. The Ministerium of 1792 states that Pastor Schulze was the pastor of Warwick. His name is signed in the church record 1803, 1806, 1807, testifying to the election and installation of church officers. Pastor Schulze preached for the last time in Warwick church on November 20, 1808. He died March 11, 1809, and was buried at Christ Church on the Tulpehocken, near Stouchsburg, Berks county, Pa. Pastor Christopher Emanuel Schulze was the President of

the Ministerium in 1781, 1785, 1793 and 1794. He was the Senior of the Ministerium from 1801 to the time of his death.

Thus it appears that Pastor Schulze was pastor in Warwick from 1781 to 1808. Twenty-seven years is a long ministry. In these years 785 children were baptized and communicants' names were entered regularly. The highest number at one communion was 105, the lowest 27.

During Pastor Schulze's ministry the new church, still standing, was erected. The congregation took action May 23, 1805, and resolved to build a new church. The Building Committee were George Weidman, Michael Kline, Leonhard Miller and Alexander Zartman. Work was commenced 1806. The corner-stone was laid August 12, 1806, and the church was named Emanuel. Pastor Schulze and Rev. John Plitt, of New Holland, officiated. The church was consecrated October 25, 1807. Pastor C. Emanuel Schulze, Dr. Heinrich Muhlenberg, of Lancaster, and Rev. George Lochman, of Lebanon, officiated.

After many trials and painful experiences the congregation was in a better condition. Twenty-seven years was a long pastorate, and the congregation enjoyed the services of a faithful pastor, who came through these many years a great distance to minister to them. We recognize in the entries of baptisms in 1797, and in the entry of the names of communicants in 1799, the handwriting of Rev. John Andreas Schulze, the son of Pastor C. Emanuel Schulze, who assisted his father for some time. He was in later years Governor of Pennsylvania.

After Pastor Schulze's resignation in 1808, the congregation was supplied by different ministers. Rev. George Loehman, of Lebanon, administered the Communion on Easter, 1810, to eighty

communicants. From November, 1808, to May, 1810, the baptism of thirty-two children was recorded by different ministers.

The church record states that on account of the "Streitigkeiten" in Tulpehocken the congregation of Schaeffersstadt united with the congregation in Warwick and extended a call to Rev. William Baetis, of Philadelphia, which was accepted by him. Pastor Baetis had entered the ministry in 1809. As he was born June 14, 1777, he was comparatively young in years when he became pastor in Warwick. He preached his introductory sermon on July 8, 1810, and thereafter he preached on alternate Sundays. He was pastor at Warwick from July 8, 1810, to August 14, 1836. He was pastor at Schaeffers-town from 1810 to 1836; at Manheim in 1811, and at the Swamp in 1812. He was the first pastor of Friedens Evangelical Lutheran Church at Myerstown, Lebanon county, from 1811-12 to 1824. He was also pastor at Womelsdorf, Berks county, from 1811 to 1824. What an extended field of labor for a young man, with Myerstown twelve miles and Womelsdorf still further from Warwick Church.

During Pastor Baetis' ministry in Warwick the parsonage, still standing, was erected. On March 19, 1812, the congregation resolved to build a parsonage near the church. The Building Committee were Leonhard Miller, Jacob Haushalter, George Stober and Jacob Weldman. The erection of the building was begun in August, 1812. In May, 1814, the building was completed and in June, 1814, Pastor Baetis occupied the new parsonage. The old school house of the congregation was rebuilt by Leonhard Miller and Johannes Brecht, trustees of the congregation. The stone wall enclosing the burial ground was erected in 1819, at a considerable expense. The erection of the church in 1806 and 1807, the erec-

tion of the parsonage in 1812-1814 and the erection of the stone wall enclosing the cemetery in 1819 show what interest the people in Warwick of that time took in the affairs of the congregation. We must remember that the membership of the congregation at that time was not large, compared with that of other congregations.

During Pastor Baetis' ministry, from 1810 to 1836, numbering 26 years, the following ministerial acts were recorded:

Baptisms, 1,314; confirmed or baptized as adults, 604; communicants, the highest number at one communion, 198; the lowest, 21; marriages, 709 (many of these were not from Warwick).

The church record shows that Pastor Baetis preached his farewell sermon on August 14, 1836. Text, Rom. 15:13. On August 23 he moved to Lancaster. There he preached to the German Lutheran congregation for a number of years prior to 1853. That he enjoyed the confidence and respect of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania is shown by the fact that he was the Senior of the Ministerium from 1836 to the time of his death. He attended the meeting of Synod in Lancaster in 1866, addressed the Synod and bid it farewell. He departed this life August 17, 1867, aged ninety years, three months and three days.

The Rev. Charles Philip Miller, of Milton, Northumberland county, Pa., became the successor of Pastor Baetis. He preached in Emanuel Church on July 3, 1836. Text, Heb. 9:27. He was called July 22. He accepted the call and moved into the parsonage September 21, 1836. He preached his introductory sermon September 25. Text, Matt. 13:9. Pastor Miller remained pastor until November 28, 1841, when he preached his last sermon in Emanuel Church. He removed from the parsonage in 1842.

Pastor Miller reported seven congre-

gations at the meeting of Synod in 1841. During his ministry in Warwick the following ministerial acts were recorded in the church record: Baptisms, 202; confirmed, 77; communicants, highest number at one communion, 155; marriages, 94. Pastor Miller became pastor of congregations in Bucks county, and served the same from 1842 until 1866. He died in New Jersey in 1879 or '80.

In 1842 a meeting was held by representatives of the following congregations: Warwick, Swamp, Kiesselberg, Weiseichen and Manheim. There were two representatives from each congregation. The ten agreed to send two of their number to the meeting of Synod at Lancaster, Trinity week, 1842, to ask for the recommendation of a minister. Rev. Christopher Friederich preached on June 5, Rev. Peter Scheurer on June 12 and Rev. G. M. Mertz on June 19. An election for pastor was held June 26 by the five congregations and on June 27 the reports from each of the congregations showed that Rev. Christopher Friederich was elected. A call was extended to him. He accepted the same. He and his family moved into the parsonage at Warwick, July 29, 1842, and on August 7 Pastor Friederich preached his introductory sermon. He remained pastor until May 6, 1849, when he preached his farewell sermon. Text, Col. 2: 5-8. He removed from the parsonage May 15, 1849.

During Pastor Friederich's ministry the following entries were made in the church book: Baptisms, 262; confirmed, 126; communicants, highest number, 177; lowest, 36; marriages, 68.

Pastor Friederich became pastor of a charge in Allegheny, Pa., and was dismissed in 1852 by the Ministerium of Pennsylvania to the Ohio Synod.

The Rev. Thomas T. Jaeger succeeded Pastor Friederich. He had entered

the ministry in 1848. He preached the Harvest sermon at Warwick, August 22, 1849, Text, Rom. 2:4. He promised to serve the congregation if peaceably elected. He was unanimously elected September 9, 1849, and preached his introductory sermon September 20, 1849. Text, Luke 17: 11-19. He moved into the parsonage October 18, 1849. On June 1, 1851, Pastor Jaeger announced that he would resign the congregation June 30, 1851. On October 5 the Church Council requested Pastor Jaeger to supply the congregation from Womelsdorf, to which he intended to move, until a successor could be secured. He promised to do so. On October 14, 1851, Pastor Jaeger moved to Womelsdorf, Berks county, Pa. After October 14, he supplied the pulpit once in four weeks until March, 1852, on which day he preached his farewell sermon. Text, 2 Cor. 13:11. He served the congregation for two and a-half years. "The congregation was pleased with him, and he with the congregation."

During Pastor Jaeger's ministry the following entries were made in the church book: Baptisms, 107; confirmed, 57; communicants, highest number, 226; lowest, 57; marriages, 70; many not from Warwick.

Pastor Jaeger resided at Womelsdorf for a short time and then moved to Reading, Pa. He was pastor of country congregations. He died at Reading, Pa., May 13, 1888, in the sixty-second year of his age.

Rev. Carl Ries was the successor of Pastor Jaeger. He visited the congregation and preached on December 21, 1851, taking his text from Matth. 1: 21-22. He was elected on January 3, 1852, and preached his introductory sermon May 9, 1852, his text being Second Timothy 4: 2. He moved into the parsonage about the same time. He was pastor from May 9, 1852, until about June, 1856. During his ministry

the entries in the church record were the following: Baptisms, infants and a few adults, 146; confirmed, 47; communicants, highest number, 109; lowest, 30; marriages, 61. Pastor Ries was, after his removal from Warwick, for a short time pastor of the Bernville and other churches in Berks county, Pa.

Rev. M. Harpel became the pastor of Emanuel Church in Warwick in 1857, and continued to serve the congregation until 1870.

During his service at Emanuel Church the following entries were made in the church record: Baptisms, 311; confirmed, 193; communicants, highest number, 157; lowest, 42; marriages, 168; burials, 106.

Pastor Harpel had withdrawn from the Ministerium of Pennsylvania in 1851. In June, 1857, he applied for re-admission and was received. In 1867, after action taken with reference to him by the Ministerium, he became a member of the East Pennsylvania Synod in September. The Church Council sent a delegate to the East Pennsylvania Synod. There is no record that the congregation had taken action to change the Synodical relation of the congregation.

In 1867 serious difficulties between opponents and adherents of Pastor Harpel led to litigation, which resulted in favor of the friends of Pastor Harpel.

Pastor Harpel was succeeded by Rev. S. S. Engle in 1870. He was appointed and called by the Church Council. He was a member of the East Pennsylvania Synod. He ended his labors in 1874. During his ministry the following entries were made in the church record: Baptisms, 113; confirmed, 47; communicants, highest number, 121; lowest number, 45; marriages, 70; burials, 59.

Rev. Wm. S. Porr succeeded Rev. Mr. Engle in 1874. He was elected by the congregation May 23, 1874. He was a member of the Pittsburg Synod (of General Synod), and became a member of the East Pennsylvania Synod. Pastor Porr moved to Lancaster January 1, 1875, but continued to supply the pulpit until June 27, 1875. During his ministry to Emanuel congregation he recorded 15 baptisms, 63 communicants (with notice of a rainy Sunday), 8 marriages and 7 funerals.

In the summer of 1875, when the congregation was without a pastor, the Church Council stood 8 to 4 with reference to securing a minister. Eight members desired to secure one from the Ministerium of Pennsylvania and four one from the East Pennsylvania Synod.

After Rev. Mr. Porr's departure the following ministers, members of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, were invited to preach: Rev. T. T. Jaeger, August 15, 1875; Rev. B. W. Schmauk, September 5, 1875; Rev. G. H. Trabert, October 3, 1875; Rev. F. J. F. Schantz, November 7, 1875; Rev. G. H. Trabert, November 28, 1875; Rev. F. J. F. Schantz, December 26, 1875, and Rev. W. G. Laitzle, January 2, 1876.

The East Pennsylvania Synod appointed a committee of three clergymen to fill the vacancy caused by Rev. Mr. Porr's removal. The committee were Revs. Messrs. Rosenmiller, Martz and Cutter. Rev. Mr. Martz preached July 25, 1875, and Rev. Mr. Cutter on August 22, 1875.

The Council called a meeting of the congregation, to be held October 18, 1875, to decide on the question of Synodical relations. The Council elected two inspectors for the election, Mr. Dreisch, the President, being judge. It appears from the minutes that the President rejected the first vote, that

of E. K. Seibert, on the ground that he was no member. The inspectors continued the election, and forty-five votes were cast for the Old Synod (the Ministerium). No votes were cast against the Old Synod or for any other Synod.

Rev. Mr. Cutter continued to preach and moved into the parsonage December 20, 1875, but without the use of the key, which remained in possession of the majority of the council. The majority of the Council gave him written notice to quit. The Church Council sent no delegate to the East Pennsylvania Synod in 1875.

On Sunday, December 26, 1875, by authority of the Council, Rev. Mr. Schantz announced that on Friday, January 14, 1876, a congregational meeting would be held for two purposes—first, to determine synodical relation, and second, to hold an election for a pastor if time would allow. Mr. Dreisch, the President of the Council and one of the minority, had requested that the time should be fixed for January 14, so that Rev. Mr. Cutter would have time to preach before the meeting. Rev. Mr. Cutter also announced this meeting for January 14, but, as he says, not for the purpose of determining synodical relations or electing a minister, but for the purpose of bringing about amicable relations.

On Friday, January 14, 1876, a large number of persons were present in the church. Mr. Dreisch was elected Chairman and Mr. E. K. Seibert Secretary of the meeting. A hymn was sung and prayer offered by Rev. Mr. Cutter. Rev. Mr. Schantz stated the object of the meeting to be the determination of synodical relations and the choice of a pastor. Rev. Mr. Cutter spoke an hour and a-half, and Rev. Mr. Schantz spoke two hours.

When it was proposed to take a vote,

Mr. Dreisch refused to proceed, saying that he had no list of voters. Mr. Dreisch, Rev. Mr. Cutter and a portion of the meeting withdrew. The persons withdrawing were adherents of the East Pennsylvania Synod. Jacob Weidman, a member of the Council, was called to the chair and the following resolution adopted:

Resolved, That whether legally or not legally connected with the East Pennsylvania Synod, we hereby declare that we do not wish to have further connection with said East Pennsylvania Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

This resolution was reduced to writing and signed by thirty-six persons.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That we hereby instruct the Church Council of the Emanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church to apply at the next meeting of the German Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania and adjacent States for readmission and formal connection of the congregation with said Ministerium of Pennsylvania.

This resolution was also reduced to writing and signed by thirty-eight persons. It was further unanimously

Resolved, That Rev. F. J. F. Schantz, President of Conference of the Fourth District of the German Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania, be requested to supply this church as pastor for the present, and that the Council give him the necessary certificate of such appointment.

After this meeting a suit in equity was brought in the Court at Lancaster, January 25, 1876, by adherents of the East Pennsylvania Synod, against the eight members of the Church Council of Emanuel Evangelical Lutheran congregation, favoring the Ministerium of Pennsylvania. The plaintiffs prayed the Court to decree that neither the said

Rev. Schantz, nor any other minister not a member of the East Pennsylvania Synod, shall have the right to occupy the pulpit of the said Brickerville Church, or use said premises for any purpose whatsoever. Other prayers followed. The case took up three years. The Master's decision, in 1877, was in favor of the defendants. The Master's opinion was approved by the Court April 13, 1878. The plaintiffs entered an appeal to the Supreme Court May 31, 1878. The appeal was disposed of at the meeting of the Supreme Court May, 1879, when the appellants suffered a non-suit.

As the party that was in favor of the East Pennsylvania Synod did not withdraw from the church and other property, the twelve members of the Church Council of the Evangelical Lutheran congregation at Brickerville, by authority of the congregation, brought suit against the adherents of the East Pennsylvania Synod to recover the property.

The case was tried four times in the Court at Lancaster and twice taken to the Supreme Court. At the first trial the jury failed to agree. At the second trial the jury, one of their number becoming sick, was discharged, without a verdict. At the third trial there was a verdict for the plaintiffs. The defendants took the case to the Supreme Court, where it was reversed and sent back for a fourth trial. This was had February and March, 1886, resulting in favor of the plaintiffs. The defendants took the case for a second time to the Supreme Court, which was convened in Philadelphia in May, 1886, and the Court delivered their opinion at the session in Pittsburg, October 4, 1886, affirming the Court below, so that the controversy was finally settled in favor of the plaintiffs—in the Court below—the Church Council of Emanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church of Brick-

erville, connected with the Ministerium of Pennsylvania and adjacent States.

After this decision by the Supreme Court Rev. Mr. Fernsler (the successor of the Rev. Mr. Cutter) and the adherents of the East Pennsylvania Synod withdrew from the church building and other property of Emanuel congregation and erected for themselves a church building, less than a fourth of a mile from Emanuel Church.

Rev. F. J. F. Schantz supplied Emanuel congregation from January 14, 1876, to June, 1879, by his own services and the services of ministers secured for such purpose. In these years the pulpit was supplied, as the following entries made in the church record show: Baptisms, 32; confirmed, 42; communicants, highest number, 129; lowest, 83; marriages, 2; burials, 4.

After the meeting of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania in 1879 Rev. A. B. Markley became the pastor of the Millersville charge in Lancaster county. He supplied Emanuel congregation. He recorded in the church book 10 baptisms from August, 1879, to April, 1880. These were followed by 6 entries of baptism of children by Rev. E. H. Gerhardt, on June 20, 1880, and 4 entries of baptism by Rev. F. J. F. Schantz, February, 1881, to April, 1881. Pastor Markley entered 12 confirmed on April 17, 1880. Communicants, November, 1879, 108; April, 1880, 114. Rev. J. H. Fritz administered Communion November 14, 1880, to 103 communicants, and Rev. F. J. F. Schantz on May 29, 1881, to 107 communicants.

After the meeting of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania in 1881, at which Rev. H. E. Semmel was ordained, he became the regular pastor of Emanuel Church (Brickerville), the White Oak and Rothsville congregations. He continued as pastor until 1896. In these fifteen years the following entries were made

in the church record: Baptisms, 81; confirmed, 105; communicants, highest number, 134; lowest number, 69; burials, 75.

Pastor Semmel, after a faithful ministry of fifteen years, became the pastor of Jordan Evangelical Lutheran congregation in Lehigh county, Pa., which is also one of the historic churches of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania. It secured the patent to its church property in 1744. Pastor Semmel was pastor of Emanuel congregation in a most trying period of its history. He was a strong man, for he knew when to be silent.

Rev. A. M. Leibensperger, the present successful pastor of the congregation, was ordained at the meeting of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania in June, 1896, and soon became the pastor of the congregation. During his ministry of nearly two and a-half years he has had occasion to make the following entries in the church record: Baptisms, 8; confirmed, 10; communicants, highest number, 119; lowest, 90; marriages, 6; burials, 130.

In this Jubilee year of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, in which the sesqui-centennial of the organization of the Ministerium is observed by the Synod and the congregations, Pastor Leibensperger has succeeded in securing more than his apportionment for the Jubilee Fund of Synod, a fact that is mentioned with pleasure in closing this history of a congregation that numbers 168 years.

Copy of index in first church record of Warrick congregation, in Warwick township, Lancaster, now Emanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church, Brickerville, Elizabeth township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Entries of baptism from 1731 to 1772 were made in the record. The names

in the index are the names of the fathers of the children baptized. A few names are those of adults who were baptized. The figures refer to the pages in the record:

Joh. Georg Albert.....	6
Mattheis Albrecht.....	18
Phillip Artzt.....	52
Johannes Augenstein.....	61
Peter Baecker.....	2
Christian Balmer.....	2
Johannes Bronner.....	2
Jacob Bolinger.....	3
Joh. Georg Bohrmann.....	3
Thomas Bauer.....	5
Cunrad Braun.....	6
Jacob Balmor.....	7
Georg Michael Balmor.....	7
David Buehler.....	9
Peter Bohrman.....	10
Johannes Bender.....	11
Phillip Beyer.....	12
Stephan Boeringer.....	13
Martin Beyer.....	14
Michael Braun.....	20
Adam Bach.....	21
Joh. Biemendorffer.....	24
Johannes Buch.....	32
Georg Braun.....	34
Christian Beck.....	38
Jung. Michael Balmer.....	53
Georg Michael Bohrer.....	59
Ulrick Bekle.....	73
Christian Balmer, junior.....	76
Georg. Bender.....	79
Peter Balmer.....	84
Jo. Georg Balmer.....	89
Peter Balmer.....	93
Joseph Benkele.....	102
Andreas Betz.....	118
Mattheus Blocher.....	127
Henr. Brossius.....	132
Joseph Binkly.....	135
Johann Bashart.....	136
Johann Georg Conradt.....	44
Cunrad Cretzinger.....	118
Michael Cretzinger.....	121
Willhelm Delbron.....	54
Hans Michel Dog.....	49

Martin Doll.....	31
Ludwig Dege.....	107
Henrich Dietrich.....	137
Jacob Eub.....	2
Simon Ehrsam.....	5
Joh. Peter Ernst.....	6
Joh. Georg Eichelberger.....	6
Andreas Eub.....	9
Friederich Eichelberger.....	22
Conradt Eisenhardt.....	50
Georg Michael Eichelberger.....	60
Christian Ewig.....	64
Jacob Eceard (Eckard).....	86
Peter Elser	91
Philipp Enders.....	106
Georg Engel.....	126
Adam Eckeberger.....	129
Johannes Ens.....	131
Philipp Firnsler.....	9
Adam Faber.....	14
Jacob Faber.....	16
Adam Fried.....	16
Christian Fuchs.....	27
Johann Michael Farner.....	41
Ullerich Frantz.....	47
Cunradt Glassbrenner	1
Martin Greiner.....	2
Michael Grossmann.....	10
Martin Grueber.....	16
Joh. Georg Grosz.....	18
Friederich Grueber.....	29
Michael Gartner.....	30
Philipp Glick.....	42
Christoph Gisterer.....	43 and 68
Martin Goetz.....	49
Joan Gessner.....	62
Georg Graff.....	90
Georg Glass.....	123
Jacob Hoeger.....	3
Johannes Hoerchelrodt.....	9
Lorentz Hooff.....	6
Jacob Heyl.....	8
John George Huber.....	8
Heinrich Heyl.....	10
Philipp Hoos.....	10
Paul Hammerich.....	11
Johannes Adam Haushalter.....	15
Joh. George Haushalter.....	19
Johannes Heffner.....	22
David Herbster.....	26

Lorentz Haushalter.....	33 and 115
Hans Ierch Hoch.....	39
Johann Nicolaus Hennicke.....	54
Johann Martin Heurs.....	48
Christian Halmstrang.....	52
Baldes Hetzler.....	56
Friederich Willhelm Haager.....	57
Jerg Heyl.....	57 and 130
Georg Hoch.....	60
Georg Hacker.....	61
Jacob Hoffman.....	65
Jacob Hauser.....	80 and 43
Michael Stuber.....	83
J. Adam Haker.....	87
Peter Hetzel.....	94
Jacob Hezel.....	99
Zacharias Heil.....	103
Johannes Huber.....	112
Jacob Hege.....	122
Wendel Hornung.....	121
Martin Heyl.....	125
Jacob Helter.....	129
Peter Jelker.....	5
Hans Martin Jlely.....	22
Jacob Juncker.....	27
Marcus Jams.....	86
Christian Jatzler.....	90
Georg Ilg (Illick).....	114
John Jones.....	127
Joh. Michael Kitsch.....	1
Jacob Klein.....	1
Georg Michael Koch.....	3
Heinrich Klein.....	3
Johann Christian Kling.....	4
Michael Klein.....	5
Andreas Kessinger.....	8
Joh. Georg Kessinger.....	9
Joh. Kichler.....	10
Adam Klemm.....	15
Andreas Kellenle.....	16
Joh. Georg Kob.....	26
Andreas Kappler.....	38
Johann Casper Koch.....	42
Michael Kuetsch.....	44
Joseph Klinger.....	46
Benedictus Kautzmann.....	39
Joann Michael Kinzel.....	66
Philipp Krieg.....	72
Michael Karch.....	76

Joan Jost Klein.....	110
Franciscus Kuhn.....	119
Georg Michael Krohberger.....	126
Michael Kraemer.....	126
Peter Kiel.....	134
John Georg Lay.....	2
Joh. Wendel Laber.....	2
Joh. Lutz.....	2
Stephen Laumann.....	4
William Lancaster.....	12
Jacob Lorch.....	28
Jacob Lehnherr.....	31
Michael Lang.....	50
Michel Leidich.....	53
Conrad Lang.....	75
Georg Lang.....	93
Leonhardt Mueller.....	1
Jacob Meyer.....	2
Joh. Heinrich Motz.....	7
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Phillipp Jacob Nasz.....	59
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John Martin Oberlin.....	7
Joh. Adam Oberlin.....	8 and 53
Ernst Oberman.....	120
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Hansz Jerch Riss.....	37
Joseph Rulland.....	85
Leonhard Reisch.....	92
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James Rausch.....	104
Georg Saeger.....	7
Balthasar Suess.....	5
Georg Schuetz.....	4
Phillipp Stoer.....	11
Valentin Stober.....	12
Michael Spiegel.....	12
Joh. Jacob Stober.....	13
Joh. Schaffer.....	13
Georg Jacob Schnuerer.....	14
Philipp Schumacher.....	15
Christoph Suess.....	19
Johannes Schuetz.....	19
Wilhelm Stober.....	20
Carl Schmidt.....	21
Jacob Spring.....	23
Martin Spickler.....	23
Georg Schmidt.....	24
Peter Schmidt.....	25
Friederich Stroh.....	27
Friederich Stiess.....	27
Joannes Scherer.....	30
Andreas Sell.....	34
Jost Stroh.....	35
Johannes Adam Speck.....	32
Heinrich Stickel.....	47
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George Stober.....	59 & 128
Carl Heinrich Jacob Kauffmann...	60
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Hennrich Schneider.....	54
Joann Schneider.....	44
Nicolaus Schmidt.....	69
Philipp Stoever.....	75
Edward Stens.....	81
Jons Schmalwud.....	81
Jacob Stiess.....	82
Michael Schaz.....	85
Ludwig Schork.....	85

Hennrich Sorber.....	92
Christoph Scherp.....	94
Daniel Scheible.....	45
Zacharias Stiess.....	105
Christian Schmidt.....	124
Nicholas Schroff.....	127
John Trabbinger.....	1
Benedict Thomas.....	4
Peter Tuszing.....	17
George Tracksel.....	48
Peter Trabinger.....	101
Adam Ulrich.....	6
Johannes Uhland.....	15
Jacob Vierling.....	45
Hennrich Voelker.....	88
Andreas Wagner.....	1
Matthais Weidtmann.....	2
Martin Weidtmann.....	8
Joh. Jacob Weyl.....	4
Cunradt Wolff.....	7
Lorentz Weber.....	18
Johannes Weydman.....	21
Jacob Wentz.....	22
Frederick Waltzer.....	28
Peter Wielandt.....	29
Christoph Weidtmann.....	29
Jacob Walter.....	30
Simon Wittmoyer.....	41
Joanes Wahle (Neger).....	62
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Martin Weiss.....	100
Johann Friederich Zimmermann	
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Alexander Zartmann.....	33
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List of communicants in Warwick Church, in Warwick, Lancaster county, now Emanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church, Brickerville, Lancaster, Pa.

Communicanten auf D. xvii P. Trinitatis, 1798:

Michael Lange und frau, Tochter Catharina, Stophel Scherb, Michael

Hanle, Adam Fenniger, Matthias Waldt, Alexander Zartman, Senr. und frau, Lorentz Haushalter und frau, Michael Oberle und frau, Stophel Oberle und frau Catharina, Eva Weidman, Barbara Vetter, Joh. Scherb und frau, Johannes Bauer und frau, Georg Ihlig und frau, Jacob Lehmann und frau, Adam Scherb und frau, Christian Haenle und frau, Catharina Scheplern, Elizabeth Seiler, Magdalena Millern, Catharine Herper, Catharine Ziegmannin, Christina Eichelbergern, Eva Kellern, Catharina Scheikern, Dorothea Schaerin, Elizabeth Sensin, Joh. Koser, Phillip Kaemerer und frau, Michael Zartman und frau, Christian Kaemmerer, Johannes Weidman und frau Anna Maria, Christoph Miller und frau, George Stober und frau, Jacob Weidman, Jun., und frau, Alexander Zartman und frau, Tochter Elizabeth, Leonhardt Miller und frau, Jacob Gevell, Leonhardt Miller, Jun., Johannes Witmeier, George Waechter, George Ihlig, Johannes Haushalter, George Hacker, Joh. Elzer, Samuel Weidman, Joh. Hacker, Peter Weidmann, Joh. Miller, Martin Weidmann, Friederick Wachter, Susanna Weidmannin, Susanna Haushalterin, Margreth Oberle, Susanna Wolf, Susanna Illgen, Catharine Ihligen, Cath. Waechtern, Elizabeth Haushalterin, Elizabeth Millern, Catharine Millern, Susanna Willand, Elizabeth Hackern, Margreth Elzern, Elizabeth Kaemmern, Rosina Kaemmern, Christina Herzogin, Maria Herzogin, Elizabeth Gevell, Jacob Weidmann and frau.

PAPER READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ON JANUARY 6, 1899.

R. K. Buckle

SOME OF THE LOST INDUSTRIES OF THE
OCTORARA VALLEY.

By Dr J. W. HOUSTON.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

OFFICERS.

VOL. III. NO. 5.

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1899.

TO THE
ASSOCIATION

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Some of the Lost Industries of the Octorara Valley.

From the commencement of the present century, down to fifty years ago, charcoal burning was quite an important industry in the Valley of the Octorara; but since the latter date it has been rapidly on the decline, and for twenty-five years has been almost extinct.

As late as a century since, much of the lands of this valley were covered with the virgin timber indigenous to the locality, consisting of vast forests of hickory, oak and chestnut, with maple, poplar, walnut and cherry occasionally interspersed amongst the leading genera. The question how to utilize the wood, and clear the ground for cultivation, was one of serious import to the sturdy husbandmen. The solution of the problem was effected by the ironmasters or iron manufacturers bringing their plants to such localities as offered an abundance of wood, in conjunction with water power, the latter to operate the bellows, and, in the case of the forges, the tilt hammer also—the wood to be used in the preparation of charcoal, the only fuel in use at that time for the reduction of iron. Tanneries were also located where oak bark was plentiful, the bark being used in the process of converting the skins of the domestic animals into leather. The latter industry was not, however, of sufficient importance to create a demand for labor, and only served as a convenience for disposing of hides and a limited amount of oak bark. The furnaces and forges, however, gave employment to a great number of men, in digging ore, in cut-

ting wood, in coaling and in hauling to and from the manufacturing centres, together with those who were operating the plant. These employes, with their families, and the great number of horses and mules engaged in the necessary transportation, opened a market for the productions of the farms in the surrounding region. The charcoal consumed in the reduction of the ore into merchantable iron created a demand for the wood, which the landowners were anxious to dispose of. The ironmasters often bought in fee simple large tracts of woodland, but the located farmer only sold the wood-leave, retaining the land for agricultural purposes, the purchaser clearing the ground in a stipulated time. The wood-cutting was largely done by farmers' grown-up sons and mechanics who could not follow their trades during the winter months. There were a few professional wood-choppers, who were engaged in this occupation during the entire year, chief amongst whom were Nathan Jones, Mark Johnson and Ben. Green. The woodland, when prepared for cutting, was measured off in lots to suit the desire of the chopper, a line of blazed trees bounding the assigned tract, which generally contained from one to three acres, dependent upon the estimated number of cords of wood thereon. From ten to thirty wood-choppers would often be employed in one tract of woodland, each one of whom would average from two to four cords of wood every day, the cords containing 128 cubic feet, being eight feet long, four feet high and four feet in width, the length of the wood, the average price paid for cutting being about 25 cents per cord. Mess squads of four choppers were generally formed and a suitable domicile erected, in a near-to-water, well sheltered spot, not far from the scene of their daily toil. To erect the habitation a circle of ground

twelve to fourteen feet in diameter was cleared and leveled off. A vertical pole, ten to twelve feet high, was planted in the centre of the ring, poles reaching from the circumference of the circle to the summit of the centre pole were then placed in position, and the tops of the poles securely fastened together by means of hickory withes. Other poles were then arranged around the circle to give secure support to a covering of cedar or pine boughs, which were covered with deciduous leaves, the whole surmounted with a layer of earth, to retain the leaves and branches in position. A batten door, located in the continuous parietes of the cabin, determined the front of the habitation. Another opening, in the rear, built up of stones, or sticks, and mud, served for fireplace and chimney. Bunks, filled with straw, covered over with blankets, arranged upon either side of the entrance hall, served for chairs, lounges and beds. The cooking utensils were limited to a cast-iron pot, of good size, for boiling potatoes; a frying pan, coffee pot, tin cups and plates, with knives, forks and spoons; china closets were unthought of. The bill of fare seldom varied; it consisted of potatoes, bread and butter, fried mush, fried pork and strong coffee. A snared rabbit, an opossum or raccoon were occasionally added to the above collation, and, of course, were fried. Notwithstanding the above dietary, dyspepsia was unknown amongst the hardy wood-choppers. The evenings were spent in whetting their axes, in making axe helves and sockets for their wedges, with an occasional game of cards; a few spent their evenings in reading good books; but this commendable employment was not general, rather the exception to the programme of the choppers' evening pastime. Visitations between the members of the different cabins, of which there would be from three to

eight in large tracts of woodland, were always in order, and cards, dominoes and checkers entered into the evening's entertainment. This outlines the life these choppers led during the winter, and until the springtime invited them into more lucrative employment. Then their cut wood was piled up in ranks (often by experts, who could outline a cord with three-quarters of 128 cubic feet). Some ranks were longer, some shorter, depending upon the proximity of the wood. After the ranks were finished they were measured by the agent of the ironmaster and the choppers were paid for their laborious work. These workmen then deserted their habitations, and the way was clear for the colliers, who, with their adjuncts, the wood haulers, then took possession of the field of operations.

These charcoal burners, as they have been called—but the term is evidently a misnomer, they should be called wood carbonizers—selected suitable sites for their charcoal pits, where access was easy for the teams engaged in hauling the coals from the pits to the iron plant. The ground was leveled in a circle 30 to 40 feet in diameter, sufficient of the surface earth being retained around the border to cover the pit and smoulder the burning pile. As soon as the pit site was prepared the wood haulers, with their horses and sleds, commenced operations by hauling thirty to forty cords of wood, which was placed around the circumference of the leveled site. The colliers then commenced in the centre of the ring to build the pit. First leaves and fine dry wood that would ignite easily were heaped up three or four feet high, then the cord wood on end was stood around and over the ignition point, gradually extending the pit until the thirty or forty cords of wood had been arranged to form a conoidal pile twelve to fifteen feet high. The entire pit was then cov-

ered with leaves, upon which a coating of earth or breeze was placed, to prevent the free admission of air and determine the amount of ignition, the object being to simply ignite and drive off the liberated gases, retaining the carbon of the wood. The fire was applied around the circumference of the pit, and also in the centre, where an opening was prepared, which acted as a chimney. Now the expert knowledge of the colliers was put to the test: judgment and vigilance, with experience, were all in requisition. If the fire burned too fast in certain parts of the pit, due to a change of the direction of the wind, it must be checked by applying more covering to exclude the air; should other parts not burn well, air must be admitted through properly located openings, so that the wood of the entire pit would be perfectly charred. When two or three pits were burning at the same time the collier had to be on the alert and walk his beat from one pit to the other every few minutes, until relieved by his associate, who then attended during the succeeding watch. One of them had to be constantly on duty, and it was interesting to notice the grimy collier as he passed around his pits with his long-handled shovel; here he threw on some earth to stay the fire, there he made an opening to assist the ignition, for which procedures you could see no reason, but his trained eye could detect at a glance what was required to perfect the charring process. These men were certainly skilled in their calling, and commanded high wages. Each ironmaster having his own collier, the business was confined to a few experts, chief amongst whom, fifty years ago, were John and Samuel Montgomery, brothers; John and Guy Hetherington, also brothers; the Waterson brothers and Henry Noggle. Later, Samuel Montgomery, Jr., William Montgomery, sons of Samuel, Sr.; John Hetherington, son of Guy, and Billie Burgin mo-

nopolized the business. These colliers, although not understanding the theory of combustion nor the laws governing chemical affinities, yet thoroughly understood the practical part of the operation. They knew that a cord of wood would make thirty or more bushels of coal, if properly manipulated, dry wood giving best results. That the lower the temperature to which the wood was subjected during carbonization, the easier the coal would ignite; that chestnut wood coal made a stronger fire than oak wood coal, and, in fact, without theories or chemical knowledge, they understood how to obtain the desired results. After the pit had been burning from five to eight days, and no blaze was emitted from any part of it, then it was completely closed from two to four days and permitted to cool. By this process, 15 per cent. of the weight of the wood was obtained in charcoal; by distillation 25 per cent. is obtained. The charcoal was then drawn by means of strong iron-toothed rakes, the coals separated from the brands not fully carbonized, which underwent another term in the coal pit. After there was no apparent danger of combustion, the coals were then loaded, by means of large paraboloid-shaped baskets, into a wagon with an immense bed, capable of containing from 250 to 300 bushels of coals, which was unloaded by using the lead horses to pull the bottom boards out of the bed. These wagons were drawn by six large horses or mules, nicely mated, and often decorated with festoons of ribbons dependent from arches attached to the hames, from which arches a series of bells fastened thereto made a musical noise not always in symphony; nevertheless, the horses seemed proud of the music. Certainly the teamsters were, since, in accordance with the unwritten law, none but blue ribbon teams were permitted to wear bells. The most aristocratic coal hauler I

ever saw was the late Prof. D. Hayes Agnew. When proprietor of Pleasant Garden forge, in Chester county, he often drove the teams when the drivers were off duty.

After the coal had all been removed from the pit it was then prepared for another setting of wood, which was carbonized as before. Repeated burnings seemed to improve the site; perhaps due to the collection of breeze or coal-dust, which was utilized for covering the wood when undergoing the process of carbonization. Inexperienced colliers often, from want of judgment or from inattention, permitted whole pits of wood to burn into ashes, entailing a great loss upon the ironmaster, who was exceedingly careful regarding the efficiency of his coaling employes. The colliers generally appropriated a deserted cabin, built by the woodchoppers, for a habitation, when one suitable for their purpose could be found; if not, they erected one of the same style of architecture to subserve their wants. Their bill of fare was a duplicate of that of the woodshoppers, except green vegetables, planked shad, spring chicken and hard-boiled eggs were occasionally added to the menu.

Some estimate may be formed of the great quantity of wood consumed in the Valley of the Octorara sixty years ago when we remember that within a radius of seven miles we had one foundry, two furnaces and seven forges, all using charcoal for the reduction of the iron output; in addition, all blacksmiths, and every cross roads furnished one of these mechanics, used charcoal in their forges.

On the east branch of the Octorara we had the Nobleville foundry, now Christiana machine shops; the Buckly forge, in Penningtonville, now Atglen; the two Sproul forges and Ringwood forges, in Sadsbury and Pine Grove forge, below the junction of the east and west branches of the Octorara. On

the west branch were Mt. Eden and Black Rock furnaces and White Rock forge. Estimating the output of the furnaces at 2,000 tons of furnace iron, requiring from 150 to 200 bushels of charcoal, weighing from fifteen to twenty pounds to the bushel, to reduce each ton, some estimate of the charcoal used in the furnaces can be made. The six forges averaged about 250 tons of forge iron, requiring from 100 to 120 bushels of coal to reduce each ton. From these dates can be calculated the forge consumption of charcoal. Allowing thirty to forty bushels of coal to each cord of wood, the enormous quantity of wood consumed may be approximated at 20,000 cords. In localities where the cleared land was unsuited for agricultural purposes the tillers were permitted to grow into trees, and in thirty to fifty years the woodland would again be ready to undergo another season of woodchopping and coaling, as before. The late Dr. Peacock, of this city, who was acknowledged to be high authority on this subject, verified the above estimates.

Where, fifty years since, the primeval forest trees, arrayed in their garniture of fading summer foliage, swayed in the fierce blasts of the autumn storm, now in the harvest season is often found the golden grain, waving in response to the gentle zephyr's kiss, and the husbandman rejoices in his abundant crops, often forgetting the unrequited labor expended by the hardy pioneer in removing the forest and preparing the ground for agricultural purposes. The rivulet which pursued its winding way through the woodland disappeared with the forest; its source, the fountain, around which the farmer boys were wont to congregate, to drink from its cooling, limpid waters, has ceased to flow, and you wonder at the "mutations of time." The old, notched

log pioneer dwelling has been razed, and in its stead you find a stately mansion, with all modern improvements. The straw-thatched stable is seen no more, the site has been appropriated by beautiful and commodious farm buildings. "The old oaken bucket which hung in the well" has given place to the wind-wheel pump, with its capacious cistern, furnishing, as required, the supply of water needed for household and farm-yard purposes. Upon this scene you gaze and "behold the onward march of time." The pioneer farmer, the woodchopper, the collier, the ironworker, have all gone to their reward above, but they left behind a race whose intelligence, integrity, patriotism and Christianity make the Octorara Valley a region of which her sons and daughters may justly feel proud. And, while pre-eminently an agricultural locality, yet no profession extant but has been honored by her children, and though the seasons may come and go, generations be born and die, still, judging the future by the past, the Octorara Valley will continue to furnish her quota of "Living Leaders" for our grand old county of Lancaster.

These colliers generally owned small farms, which they frequently visited to see their families and obtain provisions during their summer season of coaling. They were well-to-do, thrifty citizens, and some of them kept themselves posted on the questions of the day. I remember of frequently seeing one of them as I passed his habitation in the coal fields during my morning drives. He was seated upon a stump attentively reading his weekly paper when he could snatch a few minutes from his rounds.

Yet I would not have infer that all of them were literary characters, for certainly Henry Noggle laid no claims to belonging to this class, as illustrated by the following incident:

Upon the organization of the Steelville debating club no suitable hall could be obtained in which to hold the sessions, except one in charge of Mr. Noggle, who was averse to letting it to the club, fearing disorder on the part of those who would congregate to hear the discussions. The contract, however, was consummated, with the understanding that Mr. Noggle should be made President of the club and have full authority to preserve order. At the first session under this regime the resolution, Resolved, That the females of this nation should enjoy the right of suffrage and the elective franchise, was chosen for discussion. The hall was well filled with a fun-loving audience. When Henry called the meeting to order Prof. G. F. Baker stated the question for discussion; also cited the by-laws, limiting the speeches to fifteen minutes, and intimated that the President would decide upon the merits of the arguments produced in closing the discussion. A youthful M. D. championed the forces on the affirmative and Prof. Baker commanded the negative warriors. After some two-and-a-half hours of earnest discussion the debate closed, and Professor Baker suggested that the President give a synopsis of the arguments advanced previous to rendering his decision. The use of that word synopsis proved a boomerang to the negative, although the sympathies of the President were up to this time with the opposers of the resolution. The doctor obtained the floor and accused Prof. Baker of exacting duties not required of presiding officers in deliberative bodies and suggested that the professor was actuated to this course by a desire to embarrass the chairman, who had not taken notes of the discussion and certainly was not prepared to rehash all of the verbiage produced by the negative; the idea of



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requiring a synopsis of the so-called arguments of the opposition to the resolution was absurd. The constitution only required the simple decision of the President as to whether the affirmative or negative had adduced the stronger arguments and that no interference by suggestion should be tolerated by the chairman. The professor claimed the floor, but the doctor advised the President that the professor was out of order, and the President affirmed this position. The professor appealed to the house, but the President, by the doctor's advice, would not tolerate the appeal, and the decision was in favor of the affirmative. The professor then appealed from the decision of the chair, the Vice President stated the question of appeal and the house sustained the appeal and the decision was reversed. The doctor obtained the floor on a question of privilege, and claimed that the reversion of the President's decision was a direct insult, and that out of self-respect no course was open to the President but to resign. In accordance with his advice the President tendered his resignation, which was accepted and a pro tem. officer elected.

The contract for the hall had been secured for the desired term and Henry had voluntarily relinquished the honors and emoluments of the office and could not recall the contract.

It is needless to say that there was a conspiracy against Henry. And, although he was not successful as a presiding officer, as a collier and angler he was A No. 1.

HISTORICAL MEMORANDA.

An Act of Vandalism.

The following is an excerpt read by S. M. Sener, Esq., from "The Oracle of Dauphin," Harrisburg, Pa., under date of 6th of January, 1820:

"The Lancaster Free Press contains an advertisement of the Trustees and Elders of the German Reformed Church in the village of New Holland, Lancaster county, offering a reward of \$100 for the discovery and conviction of the person or persons concerned in entering the church about the 15th or 16th of December, 1819, and destroying the new organ of the church, by removing and despoiling the pipes thereof, and taking some of them away, and otherwise cutting up and despoiling many parts of the same."

A Visit to Lititz, Lancaster County, in 1799.

In his diary, Jacob Peirce, of Longwood, East Marlborough township, Chester county, Pa., thus describes his visit to the Moravians at Lititz, Lancaster county:

1 Mo. 19, 1799.—"Made ready to go to Lancaster County I and Jno Mercer went in even to Doe run staid till morn.

1 Mo. 20, 1799.—"Started early rode to Hollis fed then to bull Tavern fed & took a snack then rode to Painters at two Taverns fed and dined then rode to A. Forney's Tavern staid till morn.

1 Mo. 21, 1799.—"Took breakiast and rode to Littets town by some called Moravien town we thire fed our horses and went in Company of Landlord named Lanins (?) to the Sister House or Nunnery when we entered the door we were met by the steward who was to appearance a woman of Middle age

her Countenance quick and cheerful she gave us a guide who conducted us up to the garret Chambers which were four in number two for the sick which appeared vacant the other two Large ones & Closely filled with beds sufficient in number to lodge the whole family separately they being near Sixty in Number we then came to the underground story it being the bake house Cook shop and dining room &c &c on the first story above ground there is a very large room wherein they perform evening and morning devotion, another room they keep school and teach Musick &c &c the other rooms on sd story & several on the next are fitly adapted for the purpose of spinning knitting sewing &c they being a very Industrious People and withal very neat and Cleanly, they receive great encouragement from the neighbors who bring them work and Likewise the Necessarys of Life. We then bid adieu and came away without seeing the brothers, who live within about 100 yds in a house considerably less than theirs the Church standing betwixt them, all which buildings being on the south side of the main street and about 60 or 70 yds distant therefrom from thence we came to the inn mounted and rode back to Forney's in even, staid till morn, settled Affairs with him and started homeward rode 2 tavers fed then to Hollis fed then to Doe run fed took supper then home at bed time."

**Evidences of Masonic Activity in This City
One Hundred and Sixty-Four
Years Ago.**

At a meeting of the Grand Lodge of F. and A. M., of Pennsylvania, on St. John's day (last Tuesday), Brother Julius F. Sachse, of Columbia Lodge, No. 91, presented a communication in reference to a number of entries in Benjamin Franklin's "Journal" of 1731

to 1737, relating to Franklin's business dealings with the Masonic lodges in Pennsylvania at that early day. This valuable document was found by Brother Sachse among the unclassified MSS. in the archives of the American Philosophical Society. Two entries show that among the earliest shipments of the Book of Constitutions in 1734 were those to Lancaster, one by Brother John Catherwood and the other by Brother John Reynells. This proves the fact of the existence of a Masonic Lodge in Lancaster as early as August, 1734. Another remarkable fact shown by these business entries is that the Masonic bodies of both Massachusetts and Carolina were subordinate to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania at that time. Further, these entries presents the earliest evidence of active Masonic life in America.

Continental Currency.

It is pleasant to note what curious and interesting historical finds are continually turning up all over the county. We have at this moment lying before us a relic of the Revolutionary era whose very existence was unsuspected as well as unknown a few weeks ago.

It is an original sheet of Continental paper money, just as it came from the press, still uncut and unsigned. The sheet consists of eight bills or notes each of different value. The denominations are \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$20, \$30 and \$40. Each bill has an ornamental circular device, with a Latin or English motto around the outer edge. A corresponding sheet, making up the other side of the bills, accompanies it. These backs of the bills, if we may so term them, are also highly ornamental, but rather rudely done, as the art of wood engraving at that period was not what it has since become. The designs for the back consist mainly of leaves and branches of twigs.

The date of the bills is 1778. This issue of Continental money is stated to be issued according to a resolution passed by Congress at Yorktown, April 11, 1778. It will be remembered that Sir William How entered Philadelphia during the preceding December. Up to that time the Continental printers of the money of the new government were Hall & Sellers, of Philadelphia. Of course Howe's occupancy of the city put an end to the printing press mint which the government had set up. The work could no longer be done there. It had to be done elsewhere, and that fact is demonstrated on this sheet of bills. The plates for the five lower denominations are those used by Hall & Sellers, while the \$20, \$30 and \$40 are set up in the type of the Ephrata press, making it very clear that the plates of the Hall & Sellers bills were sent to Ephrata, where three more were set up in their own old and battered type, and the whole then printed as one new sheet. The Ephrata font of type is so different from that sent from Philadelphia as to be at once apparent.

This find was made in the collection of a gentleman of Philadelphia. The finder, Mr. Sachse, will use the entire sheet in his forthcoming work on the Ephrata Brotherhood. Along with it will also be printed photographic fac-similes of all the known Ephrata imprints, more than fifty in number, we believe. The book itself will make its appearance some time during next fall in two large and finely illustrated volumes.

F. R. D.

[REDACTED]

Death of Dr. C. A. Heinitch.

A committee consisting of Rev. D. W. Gerhard and G. F. K. Erisman was named by the President to draft suitable resolutions on the death of Dr. C. A. Heinitch, who was warmly interested in the welfare of the Society, and a member of the Executive Committee at the time of his death. They reported the following:

This Society has heard with deep sorrow of the death of our fellow member, Dr. Charles A. Heinitch; therefore,

Resolved, That in his capacity as a member of the Executive Committee, no less than in his devotion as a member of this Association, he has set a high mark for the emulation of all who remain to carry forward the work in which he was so deeply interested.

Resolved, That while we deplore the loss sustained by this Society, his family, and the community at large, we nevertheless rejoice in having been permitted in our past labors to number him among those who were glad to give of their time, their energies and counsels to the work this Society has undertaken to accomplish.

The Secretary was instructed to spread these resolutions on the minutes of the Society.

[REDACTED]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Although neither our constitution nor our by-laws require an annual report from the Secretary, I have thought it not amiss, at the close of our Society year, to submit a brief statement of what has been done since our reorganization, two years and a-half ago.

As is usual on such occasions, there was plenty of enthusiasm, and many persons interested in local history soon joined our ranks. Everybody was ready to lend a helping hand, and there was no lack of papers to be read at our meetings. The trouble was all in the other direction, and as many as three and more volunteer articles were regularly forthcoming. I was afraid this bountiful fountain would run low in the course of time, if drawn upon so lavishly, but others, more hopeful than myself, thought otherwise. Time has shown that my own estimate of the situation was more nearly correct, and to-day it takes considerable hustling to secure even one paper of considerable length for every meeting. This is not because our members have exhausted themselves, or because there is nothing more to write about. On the contrary, we have hardly begun to uncover the wealth of hidden local lore that lies all about us, nor is it likely that we will soon do so. But to prepare a ten or twenty page article requires work, and, after doing it a few times, the average member thinks he has done his share, and, as he says, steps aside to make room for some one else. The fact is, to prepare an article properly requires work, and frequently not a little research; the reading of half a dozen volumes and an examination of twice as many more. Unless a person is full of the spirit he will, in time, grow weary and stop altogether.

But I am glad to say we have members in whom the love of the good work is strong, and who, in emergencies, come to the front and help us out of our troubles. The Society may feel justly proud of the good work done by these willing hands. In all, our society has heard and put into print more than twenty pamphlets, containing in all perhaps seventy-five or more separate papers, and common justice impels me to say that many of them have not only been very able, but have been thoroughly original, and have brought to light much about our local history that was unknown and unsuspected. We may justly point to what we have done with pride. I know of no local Historical Society in the State that has, in the same period, made so many and such valuable contributions to local or general history. Coming from your Secretary, this may seem like self-laudation, but I am happy to say that the same verdict upon our work has been pronounced by sister societies, and at least three have modeled themselves, to some extent at least, after us, and have availed themselves of our experiences.

As it has been with the preparation of papers, so also has it been with the attendance of members at our meetings. In the beginning our meetings were well attended. To many of us it was a matter of earnest business, while to some it was a novelty. We all know how the latter wears away, no matter to what subject it may have been directed, and then the attendance grows thin. Perhaps I was not so much disappointed in this as some others. I have learned from experience that it is wellnigh impossible to keep the general interest in such a Society up to high-water mark. We are not a club; we set out no teas; we offer our visitors no refreshments and waste no time over card tables or other social diversions. It is a matter of business

solely and the returns and rewards must come wholly from a love of the work and the consciousness of duty faithfully done. In nearly all organizations like ours, a few willing workers must bear the principal burdens—must be the pack horses and do the fetching and carrying. But they are willing and do not complain, only sometimes they feel a little discouraged that the enthusiasts in the beginning are so seldom seen here now. If you take exception to this seeming indifference, you are met with the excuse that the time of meeting does not suit them, that prior engagements prevent or that the meeting day escaped their memory. Fellow members, these excuses are very diaphanous, to say the least. Some of our members belong to other organizations more popular and less laborious than our own, and I have had occasion to observe that when they meet, there are no previous engagements, no lapses of memory, but the meeting time always finds them on hand. This is a little discouraging, but it cannot be helped.

The additions made to our members since our organization have been very encouraging. During the past year we had 110 paying members on our roll. Many of these have not joined with any idea of contributing papers, but to lend the encouragement of their names and the small financial aid we ask of them. All honor to them. Their contributions have enabled the Society to carry on its meritorious work. Your presence is always desired, but if you can't give us the light of your countenance don't forget to send your dollar here with some one. And that reminds me to say the amount is due to-day.

I may be permitted also to congratulate you on the extent and character of the donations the society has received. The Librarian, who is the custodian of these articles, will, no doubt, enlighten you more fully on this sub-

ject. It only shows how much may be gathered if there are willing givers, even when the contributions come singly and without falling over each other.

The financial situation of the society has been satisfactory, and is so to-day, but I desire to say something concerning them, nevertheless. Our main resources arise from the dues of members. These, as you all know, are only one dollar per annum, and I believe you will agree with me that the Society has in its publications returned a fair and full equivalent for every penny it has received from its members.

I had hoped that long before this, one of our main expenses would have been cut off permanently—I mean our rent account. We pay for this room in which these meetings are held two dollars for every time we gather here. It is a serious drain on our resources. Historical Societies in this State, and I have the names of twelve County all, or nearly all, have been accorded comfortable quarters in the Court Houses of their respective counties, rent free. The Dauphin County Society was not only given a spacious, well-lighted room, but, by the consent of the Court, it has been elegantly fitted up for them with cases, tables, chairs, and what not, at an expense of, perhaps, \$500. I regret to say our Society has, so far, been unable to secure even the boon of bare floor and walls in our enlarged Court House. The County Court House is the natural home of a Historical Society. The county offices are mines of historical lore, and are continually referred to by all students in search of information. That we have been turned away where we should have been most welcome has been to me the most discouraging feature in our career hitherto. There ought certainly to be somewhere in this large city a room of small size where our society could find an abid-

ing place and a home, rent free. So far, none has been offered. Perhaps, if our needs are better known, some kindred spirit will offer us a place where we may gather and transact our business affairs pleasantly and inexpensively. Nor am I without hope that some day in the future a Maecenas will come along who will provide and present us a roof-tree, from whence we may snap our fingers at the illiberality of those who could, but will not, provide us with shelter. How much depends upon our owning our own home may be seen when I state that a member of our Society has upon several occasions expressed his disposition to present us with "500 volumes of books and some money"—how much I do not know—if we had our own roof-tree over us. These are things that are worth taking into consideration. Until we are the owners of a home, it is, perhaps, too much to expect any considerable donations of books, because, it must be confessed, we have not even a place where we can keep or show those we already have.

The postage on our monthly publication has also become a severe tax on our limited resources. We have tried unsuccessfully to get them through the mails like other monthly publications as second-class matter. The postage on each issue is about three dollars, and there is no way that I can see by which this heavy expense can be avoided.

It has been several times suggested that we dispense with the publication of our papers. That would in my opinion be an unwise measure. It is true, it would cut off the heaviest items in our expense account, but I believe it would not only greatly impair our usefulness as a Society, but loosen the bonds which now hold us together. It is true we come here and listen to the reading of the papers, but we cannot

carry away the contents in our memories, and often there are things we wish to refer too at other times. Many of us have the pamphlets bound and we take a pleasure in looking at the volumes we have called into existence. I sometimes think they are more highly appreciated abroad than at home. Many calls have been made on me from distant points for numbers whose reputations have traveled abroad. One day this week a student in the department of pedagogy in the University of Pennsylvania wrote me for a number to aid him in preparing a thesis on which he is at present engaged. The pamphlet was recommended to his attention by one of the members of the faculty. Perhaps we are working better than we know. In view of all these circumstances therefore, I believe it the part of wisdom to continue our publications, even though we should be compelled to make other sacrifices in order to do so.

I have laid this plain statement before the Society in order that in its wisdom it might suggest ways and means to further the interests of the organization. Our membership during the past year was about 110. It ought to be twice or three times that number, and, perhaps, it would be if we all took the interest in it we should. There are scores of secret societies in this city, with large and ever increasing memberships. This end is attained by continuous effort on the part of their members. What they can do we can do also, and, what is more, we ought to try to do it. But how many of us have tried to secure new members? As it is, members grow indifferent; they neglect to pay their dues as well as to attend our meetings, so that it is hard work to keep our membership even where it is. We ought to try and do better, do more than we do. Let us, at least, resolve to make the effort; perhaps we may succeed better than

we expect. Because we are weak and struggling should not lead to discouragement. Other organizations have experienced the same vicissitudes, and ultimately have been successful beyond their expectations. But we have been a success thus far; we are a success to-day, only we might be a greater one if we tried, and that is why I have been throwing out these hints and suggestions. At the same time, let me assure you talk won't do it. It is all right to discuss these things in all their aspects, and then decide upon some line of action, but, having done that, then go to work; it is the latter which must, after all, be relied upon to produce results. Words without works will be meaningless in this case, as they are in all others. If mistakes have been made in the past, and who doubts that there have? let us strive to avoid them in the future.

I have no excuse for asking you to listen to this long and discussive report, but the interests of this Society are very near to me, as I know they are to all who are met here to-day, and this I hope will be accepted for putting this burden upon your patience.

F. R. DIFFENDERFFER, Secretary.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

The Librarian's work for the past two years and a-half, or since the reorganization of the Society, has been merely a commencement of what has to be done in this department in the future. It has been merely the gathering of books and other articles of value, which have been numbered and catalogued in order as received. What the Society now needs is a proper and suitable place in which can be arranged in order, for use and inspection, the books and papers which belong to it. The accessions to the library have been by donation and exchange. Among the donors have been Dr. Wm. H. Egle, General De Peyster and John F. Meginness, and among those with whom exchanges have been effected are the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the American Philosophical Society, the American Catholic Historical Society, the New York State Library and others.

Your Librarian would recommend that when the quarterly publications which we receive in exchange from these societies become complete that they be bound in volumes.

When the present Society was reorganized there came into the hands of the Librarian about twenty articles from the old Society which had been in the possession of the Librarian of the same, and these have been classified among the belongings of the present Society.

Among the books in the library may be mentioned: "Ellis and Evans' History of Lancaster County," "Rupp's History of Lancaster County," "Egle's History of Dauphin and Lebanon Counties," "The German Exodus in

1709," "The Swope Genealogy," "The Historical Register," two volumes which the Librarian has had bound, owing to their scarcity.

Among the curios may be mentioned the lock and key of the old Lancaster Jail. The following is a

Detailed Summary.

of the books, etc., owned by the Society:

Bound Volumes.....	49
Half-tone and Line Engraving plates	30
Unbound Pamphlets and Circulars..	100
Framed Pictures	6
Scrap Book and Scrap File.....	2
Curios, Etc.....	21
Bound Volumes of Newspapers....	5
Bound MSS.....	3
Old and Modern Newspapers.....	42
"Notes and Queries" for 1898, in newspaper clipping form.....	1
Old Deeds.....	8
Pictures, Photographs, Maps, Etc..	28
Old Letters and other Documents..	47
Illuminated Parchment	1
Bundle of Old Deeds, Etc.....	1
Unbound Historical Magazines, Etc.	11

Total355

I would state that in the 11 unbound volumes of magazines there are 62 pamphlets; in the "Notes and Queries" in clipping form there are 35 clippings; in the scrap file and scrap album there are 145 clippings of a historical and genealogical character; in the bundle of deeds and old papers there are 275 pieces, and stored in two barrels there are about 500 newspapers printed in the boroughs of the county, during 1886-7, and which were donated to the old Society.

All of which is most respectfully submitted,

S. M. SENER,
Librarian.

Lancaster, January 6, 1899.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr.	
To balance in Treasury January 1, 1898	\$ 77 59
To receipts for the year.....	109 00
<hr/>	
Total resources	\$186 59
Cr.	
By bills paid during the year..	\$151 24
<hr/>	
Balance in Treasury January 1, 1899	\$ 35 35
Outstanding dues	\$ 43 00
Ross Fund—Invested	\$104 00

OFFICERS FOR 1899.

President.

GEORGE STEINMAN.

Vice Presidents.

SAMUEL EVANS,

DR. JOSEPH H. DUBBS.

Recording Secretary.

F. R. DIFFENDERFFER.

Corresponding Secretary.

MISS MARTHA B. CLARK.

Librarian.

SAMUEL M. SENER.

Treasurer .

BENJAMIN C. ATLEE.

Executive Committee.

W. U. HENSEL,

REV. D. W. GERHARD,

R. M. REILLY,

PROF. H. F. BITNER,

SARAH B. CARPENTER,

G. F. K. ERISMAN,

W. A. HEITSHU,

REV. J. W. HASSLER,

DR. J. W. HOUSTON,

MONROE B. HIRSH.

The officers are also members of the Executive Committee by virtue of their office.

PAPER READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ON FEBRUARY 3, 1899.

R. H. Buckle

MARSHALL'S DIARY IN ITS RELATION TO
LANCASTER CITY AND COUNTY.

By F. R. DIFFENDERFFER.

VOL. III. NO. 6.

LANCASTER, PA.
REPRINTED FROM THE NEW ERA
1899.

**Marshall's Diary in its Relation to Lancaster City and
County.**

By F. R. DIFFENDERFFER.

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MARSHALL'S DIARY

IN ITS RELATION TO LANCASTER CITY AND COUNTY.

Of the many names associated with the Revolutionary annals of Lancaster county, few deserve to be held in greater respect, or are better entitled to remembrance, than that of Christopher Marshall. At the same time I feel I am quite safe in saying few of those old-time worthies are so little known as he. How few of us are even acquainted with his name, or that such a man ever lived in this city. This is largely due to the fact that our local historians, from Rupp, Mombert and Harris, to those of a still later day, have not even so much as mentioned his name, so far as I am aware. This may be due, in part, to the fact that he was not to the "manner born," that he came hither from Philadelphia, and that his residence in this city covered a little more than four years. What a pity it was not ten times as long!

Yet, Christopher Marshall has made one of the most valuable contributions to our local history that we possess. For many years he kept a diary, a "Remembrancer," as he was pleased to call it, which, I believe I risk little in saying, is the fullest, most trustworthy and readable of all the similar productions of that period that have come down to us. Indeed, I know of nothing of a similar nature concerning Lancaster city and county at the period covered by this diary that is at all comparable with it. He was an educated man, a man of affairs, much concerned and connected with what was going on around him, a person of

strong likes and dislikes, social by nature, brought into contact by his position and offices with nearly all the noted men of the period, sharp, shrewd and observing, and, as he wielded a caustic pen at times, we may readily conclude his remarks in his diary concerning men and things were likely to contain much of interest and value to us who come a hundred years after him. As his "Remembrancer" was intended solely for his own eye, with never a thought of its publication, he spoke and wrote with a freedom not to be looked for under less favorable circumstances, and it is this freedom from restraint that adds such piquancy to much he has written.

But before I enter upon the main purpose of my paper, which will be to show you through the medium of Marshall's diary what was going on in Lancaster one hundred and twenty years ago, I will present a brief sketch of the career of the man who wrote it.

Christopher Marshall was an Irishman by birth, having been born in the city of Dublin on November 6, 1709. He died in the city of Philadelphia on the 4th of May, 1797. This latter fact was not known to Mr. William Duane, the gentleman who edited the last edition of the Diary, published in 1839. His family must have been well-to-do, for he was sent to London, where he received a classical education. Like many other enterprising Irishmen, both before and since his time, a desire to push his fortunes in the world made him cast his eyes beyond the confines of his island home. Failing to secure the permission of his parents, he went away without their consent, for which act of disobedience he was promptly disowned. He crossed the Atlantic and made his way to Philadelphia. His age at that time I have been unable to learn, but he must have been quite a young man,

because he at once began the study of chemistry and pharmacy, for which he appears to have had a special aptitude. He established a drug house, and his firm was one of the largest and best known in its line in the colonies. During the Revolutionary War he supplied most of the drugs and medicines to the troops of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware.

He was a Quaker in creed, but at the breaking out of hostilities with the Mother Country he became an ardent patriot, virtually, a fighting Quaker. This brought him into disfavor with his church, and he was, accordingly, disowned by it for his active advocacy of the American cause. In spite of that treatment he seems to have clung to the creed of his youth, and his diary shows he was a frequent attendant at the Quaker meeting-house in this city during his residence here. His business prominence and attachment to the cause of the Colonies secured him a wide acquaintance among the members of the Continental Congress. His house was a favorite place of resort for these men, and his relations with them were both cordial and intimate. Being a man of education, wealth and standing he was naturally regarded as one of the prominent citizens of Pennsylvania.

During the entire period of the war he was an active participant in public affairs. He was a member of the Committee of Safety from its origin to the end of the war. In 1775, he was one of the twelve men selected as managers of a company "set on foot for making woollens, linens, and cotton," the election having been held in Carpenter's Hall. He was also a member of the committee that met in the State House in April, 1775, to consider what measures should be adopted in view of the "critical affairs of America."

His "Remembrancer" furnishes

abundant evidence of his interest and energy in these various stations. In fact, much of his time appears to have been taken up in attending to the duties that devolved upon him. Every page shows his devoted patriotism, and, while he was at times given to complaints of the manner in which certain things were done, or left undone, his attachment to the patriot cause was earnest, sincere and unquestioned. The manuscript copy of his diary was presented to the Pennsylvania Historical Society by his great-great-grandson, Charles Marshall, of Germantown.

His son, Charles Marshall, received a classical education, and when of proper age became a partner with his father and elder brother, Christopher, in the drug house, finally becoming the sole proprietor. In 1821 he, in conjunction with others, founded the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and he became the first president of the same.

This is wandering far from Christopher Marshall's diary, but I have thought a sketch of the man himself would be a fitting introduction to the more immediate consideration of what is contained in the book itself. I return therefore to his "Remembrancer," which, I may here add, begins on January 9, 1774, and ends on September 24, 1781. The published book, however, does not include all that is in the manuscript. A portion was omitted by the editor, who says he did so because the omitted parts related mainly to business and private matters, of no interest to the public. He, however, remarks that nothing of general interest was left out, so nothing has been lost in consequence.

The time between the commencement of the diary and the period when Marshall came to Lancaster, that is, from January 9, 1774, until June 27, 1776, is occupied wholly with Philadelphia, State and Colonial affairs. Hundreds

of very interesting occurrences are detailed. He was an ardent patriot and every incident, however trivial, even every rumor, connected with public affairs is related. It was a period of great excitement in Philadelphia, which was then the largest city in the Colonies, and he notes everything he thought of interest.

Emigration to Pennsylvania.

We may note what a heavy immigration there was into Pennsylvania at that time. He says on May 21, 1774, a ship arrived from Belfast with 450 passengers. On July 11, another from Newry brought 450 more. On July 15 another ship from Belfast with 400. On the 25th, one with 220. On August 6, one with 350, and another on the same day with 300. On the 10th, 400 more from Londonderry. On the 30th another from the same place with 600. And they kept coming at intervals of a few days from England, Ireland and other countries. Then, as always, Pennsylvania was the favorite home of European immigrants.

While these people were coming across the sea another class of persons were also finding their way to Philadelphia. These were the Delegates sent by other Colonies to meet in Philadelphia to consider the great questions which had arisen with the Mother Country. He announces the arrival of almost all the men with whose names we have become so familiar.

Many of the ships that came into port, and the character of their cargoes, are reported. It is simply wonderful what an amount of rum, brandy and wine came into the country. And we learn that most of the enemy's merchant vessels captured by our privateers were largely loaded with the same products. The conviction is inevitable that our patriot fathers were

by no means averse to a social glass—or more.

On April 24, 1774, the first express arrived with a report of the fight at Lexington. From that time the diary becomes a chronicle of war news and war rumors. It is simply surprising how many rumors were set afloat. Every day brought something new, which remained the town talk until confirmed or denied, when some fresh report came along. As all news came by boat or horseback, the delays were often very annoying.

The daily meetings of the Continental Congress are also faithfully chronicled, and the more important measures mentioned and commented upon.

His Country House.

He had a country home, which he called the "place," to which he went every day or two for pleasure and recreation. This place was in Moyamensing, between Broad street and the Irish Tract Lane. To this place he often invited the members of Congress to dine and to drink. He appears to have been on very intimate terms with nearly all of them. They were calling on him and he on them almost every day. Many of them were frequent diners at his son Christopher's, and here he also met them very frequently. John and Samuel Adams, Robert Treat Paine, John Jay, Silas Deane, Christopher Gadsden, Roger Sherman, Governor Ward, John Hancock, John Langdon, Thomas Mifflin, Governor Hopkins, Thomas Paine and many more were almost in daily communication with him.

The Committee of Safety appears to have met almost daily in the old Coffee House, and to that place he went almost every day, and in the evening also. The rooms of the Philosophical Society were also a favorite resort for the public officials and the various local committees. But I can delay in

Philadelphia no longer, and must hasten to the time when he came to Lancaster. I will make but one extract from the diary before that period. It is under the date of August 29, 1776, when he wrote: "My wife rose early to visit the wharves for wood; all bare. One vessel, with twenty-three cords of hickory and oak, just sold before she came, altogether for twenty-nine shillings for hickory and twenty shillings for oak." This seems odd for the wife to do, but she was a wife worth having, as we shall see later on.

In Lancaster.

"April 7, 1777. Eat breakfast soon, as my wife was getting ready to go a journey with my son, Christopher, as far as Lancaster, in order to view a house and lot that were to be sold by Col. Cox, in order for me and my family to remove there, as I am so poorly in my health, and to be out of the difficulties should this city be invaded, as I am not capable of rendering assistance. They went on horseback about eleven o'clock."

The wife and son's report must have been favorable, because on the 16th, nine days later, he has this entry:

"Near five came Paul Fooks, Dr. Phyle and Col. Cox, who brought the deeds for the house in Lancaster, and executed his to me, for which I then paid him." On June 6 he records having "paid John Whitehill £48 for hauling five loads of goods to Lancaster; two from Philadelphia, three from the Trap." On the 27th he records having "arrived at Lancaster, near seven. I was really tired, the road so hilly and stony, and I being so poorly."

His Place of Residence.

I may mention at this point the location of the property purchased by Mr. Marshall in this city. It originally consisted of four lots, each of 64 feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, on the north side of

East Orange street, between Lime and Shippen, and extending northward to Marion alley. There were two lots to the east of him on the block, the one on the corner owned by James Hamilton, and the other, next to him, by John Hambright, who had a brewery on it. On the west side, the corner lot on Shippen street was owned by Rev. Thomas Barton, the Episcopal clergyman, and the one next to it by Robert Thornberg. Subsequently Marshall bought the Thornberg property also, and then owned five-eighths of the entire front on Orange street. His house was the third from the Lime street corner. It was a stately brick mansion, three stories high, with basement. It is still standing, but is now much changed. An excellent picture of it as it was 100 years ago is still in existence. With a front of about 328 feet and a depth of 245 feet, he had ample room for his orchard and garden, in which he took great delight and where he was wont to retire for meditation and rest from the many duties he always had on his hands. Pursch, the celebrated Swedish botanist, who visited the United States in 1799, says he found four botanical gardens in this country: Bartram's, in Philadelphia; Woodlands, near that city; Dr. Hosack's, at New York, and Marshall's, in Lancaster.

Poor Market.

On July 13 he records some trials he encountered, as follows: "We have had some difficulties to encounter here, as the people have taken offense against the Philadelphians (there was quite a colony of them in Lancaster at that time), who, some of them, have not behaved prudently, so that at last the country folks would scarcely bring them anything to market. But I'm in hopes, as some are gone and more going, that the harmony that once subsisted will return again. I've not been

able to get a load of hay or wood, as yet, nor pasture for my horse. Had not my wife bought a load in the spring, and we sent some bushels of oats stowed in our bacon (wagon?), ~~he~~ we must have suffered, but we have a lot adjoining us; ~~though~~ small, it serves to turn him in just to stretch his legsI just give this note by way of memento, to remember some of our difficulties. Yet I must say that the people of note, that I have had the pleasure of seeing and conversing with, have behaved extremely polite and kind to me, and some of the females have come and visited my wife and more have promised."

He quickly became interested in the Mennonites he found here, and he records that on August 1 he had a religious conversation at his neighbor's, Dr. Neff, with a Mennonite preacher. Later, on the same day, he was visited by another, named Benjamin Ereson, Jr., who gave him their Confession of Faith to read.

Under date of August 15 he writes: "To writing, being engaged at times for this week past in correcting the Annals of the Brethren at Ephrata, left with me by Peter Miller and Obed Hacker, when here to visit me." That entry is important and suggests some queries. Was it the "Chronicon Ephratense" to which he refers? As its original form was German, therefore Marshall must have been a German scholar. That he was may be inferred from the quotation made a moment ago, that a Mennonite preacher had loaned him their confession of faith to read. That surely was in German. But, if the Ephrata Annals of which he speaks were not the "Chronicon," then what were they?"

Peter Miller was an English scholar. Did he translate the "Chronicon" into English and submit his work to Marshall for correction? If so, this must

have been that work. What has become of it?

On the 21st he writes: "This afternoon I finished my correcting of the manuscripts or History of the Brethren at Ephrata, containing four hundred and eighty-eight quarto pages."

On the 22d he made a contract with Joseph Walter, the barber, to call and shave him twice a week, for 36 shillings a year.

Many Prisoners Here.

On the 24th he notes that he took a walk to the barracks, after dinner, and stayed there until the English, Scotch and Irish prisoners, to the number of 200, marched out, under a strong guard, for Reading. One day later he again went to the barracks and waited until "our division of Hessian prisoners, consisting of 345, marched out, under a strong guard (with some women and baggage wagons, as the prisoners yesterday had done) for Lebanon."

I may mention that Lancaster appears to have been a favorite place for rendezvousing prisoners. Perhaps most of those captured north of the Potomac were, at some time or another, located here, as being the safest point.

I find that large bodies of prisoners were at times quartered here. On July 5, 1781, the Burgesses of the borough addressed a long communication to the Governor and Supreme Executive Council of the State, in which they represented that the barracks would accommodate 900 or 1,000 men, but that there were at that moment 1,400 prisoners of war huddled therein, besides 600 women and children, and that a fatal disorder was carrying off many. They further represent that the country adjacent has been drained of its provisions for some years past, owing to the great number of soldiers and prisoners. Also, that the presence of such large numbers of the enemy

renders the place insecure. It is added that there are too many disaffected persons in the vicinity who would count it meritorious could they aid in the escape of the prisoners. The health of the inhabitants, the security of the town and the rights of humanity were urged as the reasons for sending the address. [See Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Vol. III., pp. 433-434.]

On the 26th he records that "on First Day morning (the) bellman went round this town, calling upon the inhabitants that had Hessian prisoners to take them to the barracks and have receipts for them; but very few obeyed." From this I infer that some of these prisoners were billeted upon the citizens, and that the latter were paid for keeping them. On the following day he notes that another "parcel of Hessian prisoners were sent off this day to Lebanon."

On the 29th he writes: "Yesterday there went from this town, under guard, 365 Hessian prisoners for Carlisle and adjacent places. One wonders where so many Hessian prisoners could have come from. More seem to have left Lancaster within ten days than were captured at Trenton. Some of those who were taken prisoners at Saratoga, by General Gates, came later.

Congress off for York.

On September 12 he says: "I went into town (Lancaster must have been a very small place when the corner of Lime and Orange streets was considered out of town), an alarm being spread that some of Howe's Light Horse had been seen at Pequea church." It was a false alarm. Such rumors were everyday occurrences, and generally received credence from the people. Our diarist gets angered at this, and remarks, "It is wonderful to hear and see the progress and fertility of the lying spirit, that moves about in and through the different classes of

men in this place, attended with such twistings, windings and turnings that it seems impossible to fix any truth upon them."

President Hancock's arrival on the 25th is mentioned. On the 29th he took leave of many members of Congress who left for York. He also states that many Philadelphians had accompanied Congress, among whom were the Governor of Pennsylvania, the Executive Council, members of the Assembly; the latter met in the Court House on the 29th. On the following day he went to look at some Virginian troops encamped on the commons. From thence he went into the main street, near the prison, and met a large number of prisoners just brought into town from Bethlehem, and on their way to Virginia. These were stirring days. Troops were coming and going continually; some to General Washington's army and others to their homes or elsewhere.

On October 14 I find this recorded: "I went into town, this being Election Day. The following gentlemen were elected in Lancaster: William Brown, Alexander Lowery, Philip Marstiler, James Anderson, John McMullen and Ludwick Lauman. The election was conducted with great order and sobriety."

Joy Over Burgoyne's Surrender.

The joyful news of Burgoyne's surrender had been current for some days, but on the 20th it was fully confirmed. On that day he made this entry: "As it was rainy weather we all went to bed past eight. Near nine, alarmed by Timothy Matlack, who came to inform me that an express had just arrived in town with the news of Howe's quitting Philadelphia and General Washington in full pursuit of his army. This was joyful news, indeed. I then went to bed, but had not lain long when Major Wertz came,

with boy, lantern and candle, on the same errand. I then arose and conversed till he went away; then to bed. Not long there before Robert Taggart came with his lantern. After he was gone I went to bed. Not being easy, Dr. Phyle (who, it seems, was lodging with him) arose. We dressed ourselves, went into town; met with many heartily rejoicing; then to Jordan's (a tavern); stayed in large company till near twelve; then home in the rain to bed, before one." After all, this news was premature. On the following day, the 21st, more rejoicings are described. Hear him: "In the evening went into town, having first prepared our front windows with convenience of fixing candles for the illumination this night on account of General Burgoyne's defeat. A further account came this evening, and was read in the Court House room, where the principal inhabitants, with many others, strangers, were collected, to spend the evening in a kind of festivity on the occasion, which was conducted with great sobriety and prudence. There were many patriotic healths drunk and a cold collation. The part of the battalion under arms that was in the borough paraded the streets, fired a jeu de joie with many manoeuvres, drums, fifes, playing in the room. I came away with a great many others about nine." It appears they acted on such occasions pretty much as we do now.

On November 22 he sounds a different note. "About half after seven, before I arose, hearing a great noise like an empty wagon going over a gutter. When Robert Whitehill arose, he asked if I had heard the earthquake; he said it made the house shake to the foundations. This was felt by many, whom I heard talking of it in town." At this time war news, mostly false rumors, occurs in almost every entry.

Quakers Sent into Exile.

The Quakers here were nearly all Tories, and gave the authorities continuous trouble. On December 11, he says some of these sent into exile in Virginia were found to be in correspondence with some persons in Lancaster to depreciate the currency. The result was all the Quaker prisoners were sent to Staunton, Va., and the leader, Owen Jones, was ordered into close confinement without the use of pen, ink or paper, and the rest promised the same treatment unless they took an affirmation that they would neither act, speak nor write anything against the independence of the United States. On the 13th he records a rumor that Howe had marched up the Lancaster road to the Sorrel Horse, thirteen miles from the city of Lancaster. It was a false rumor, and the next day Marshall fired this shot: "Some people pretended to have heard a firing of cannon this morning.....This is a strange age and place, in which I now dwell, because nothing can be had cheap but lies, falsehood and slanderous accusations. Love and Charity, the badge of Christianity, is not so much as named amongst them." The rumor about Howe was enough, however, to scare the Executive Council which packed up all its papers and records and sent them to York.

A Whack at the Times.

On the 25th, Christmas day, he notes the arrival in town of General Conway, him of cabal notoriety. He also chronicles the fact that "we had a good roast turkey, plain plum pudding, and minced pies." On the 27th, he says: "I spent the evening at home examining part of the History of Ephrata, brought me by Peter Miller for my inspection and correction." He adds this new note in the old key: "There appears to be no kind of news to be de-

pended upon, but as for lies, this place is really pregnant and brings forth abundance daily, I might safely say. hourly." This was evidently one of his bilious periods, for on the next day, the 29th, he breaks out in this violent manner: "Our affairs wear a gloomy aspect. Great part of our army gone into winter quarters; those in camp wanting breeches, shoes, stockings, blankets, and by accounts brought yesterday were in want of flour, yet being in the land of plenty, our farmers having their barns and barracks full of grain; hundreds of barrels of flour lying on the banks of the Susquehanna, perishing for want of care in securing it from the weather, and from the danger of being carried away, if a freshet should happen in the river; our enemies revelling in balls, attended with every degree of luxury and excess in the city (Philadelphia); rioting and wantonly using our houses, utensils and furniture; all this and a thousand of other abuses we endure from that handful of banditti, to the amount of six or seven thousand men, headed by that monster of rapine, Gen. Howe. All this is done in the view of our Generals and our army, who are careless of us, but carefully consulting where they shall go to spend the winter in jollity, gaming and carousing. O, Americans, where is now your virtue? O, Washington, where is your courage?"

On December 29 we have this brief, but important bit of information: "Visited in the evening by Dr. Yeardwell, who told me they had made a hospital at Ephrata, in which were near two hundred and forty-seven sick and wounded men." The next day he was once more at work on the Ephrata book, as I find this entry: "I then went to writing or, more properly, correcting the Annals of Ephrata, and so continued till bed time, near eleven o'clock."

January 4, 1778: "Soon after came Wm. Atlee's son and daughter, enquiring for the doctor (Phyle, who was staying at Marshall's). The request was that he would go to our neighbour's house to take care of an English prisoner (but he turns out to be one of the new raised levies in New Jersey) that they had sent there to be nursed, he being very poorly, and his name was Mrs. Atlee's maiden name, and this has induced her to take so much care of him. A poor excuse, when, at this same time, there are near upon two or three hundred of our State's soldiers in the greatest distress and extremity for real want of a little straw to lie upon." Wrought upon by this little incident, he breaks out in the most violent manner at the people for their shortcomings as they present themselves to him.

Tribute to His Wife.

But I come now to a nugget of extreme richness, under date of January 6, which I shall quote entire, despite its great length. He writes: "As I have, in this Memorandum, taken scarcely any notice of my wife's employment, it might appear as if her engagements were trifling, the which is not the case, but the reverse, and to do that justice which her services deserve by entering them minutely would take up most of my time, for this genuine reason how that, from early in the morning until late at night, she is constantly employed in the affairs of the family, which for some months has been very large, for, besides the addition to our family, the house is a constant resort of comers and goers, who seldom go away with dry lips and hungry bellies. This calls for her constant attendance, not only to provide, but also to attend at getting prepared in the kitchen, baking our own bread and pies, meat, &c., but also on the table. Her cleanliness

about the house, her attendance in the orchard, cutting and drying apples, of which several bushels have been procured, add to which her making of cider without tools, for the constant drink of the family, her seeing all our washing done, and her fine cloths and my shirts, the which are all smoothed by her; add to this the making of twenty large cheeses, and that from one cow, and daily using milk and cream, besides her sewing, knitting, &c. Thus she looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness, yea, she also stretcheth out her hand and she reacheth out her hand to her needy friends and neighbors. I think she has not been above four times since her residence has been here (it was more than six months since she had come to Lancaster) to visit her neighbors, nor through mercy has she been sick for any time, but has at all times been ready, in any affliction to me or my family, as a faithful nurse and attendant, both day and night, so that I can in great truth take the words of the wise man and apply them to my case: Prov. 31: 10, 11, 12." That is a passage that reflects infinite credit on her of whom it was written and on him who wrote it. I may add that in the Pennsylvania Freeman's Journal of September 4, 1782, only a few years after this panegyric was written, I find this record: "On Monday, August 26, died at Lancaster, in the sixty-first year of her age, Mrs. Abigail Marshall, the late admirable consort of Christopher Marshall, Esq., and on Wednesday, the 28th, her corpse was interred in the Friends' burying ground, attended by a numerous and respectable concourse of people, both from town and country." A noble tribute to her charity, hospitality and many other Christian virtues follows. On the same day that he recorded the foregoing tribute, he says:....."Dr. Phyle

and I then finished correcting the *Annals of Ephrata*."

The Outcry Against Washington.

On January 10 George Bryan and Dr. Rush spent the evening at his house; they left at nine o'clock and then he wrote these remarkable words, which serve to give us an insight into the perturbed condition of public sentiment: "By the conversation with those gentlemen to-night, there appears to be a general murmur in the people about the city and county against the weak conduct of General Washington. His slackness and remissness in the army are so conspicuous that a general languor must ensue, except some heroic action takes place speedily, but it's thought by me that G. W. must be the man to put such a scheme into practice. Notwithstanding, cry begins to be raised for a Gates, a Conway, a De Kalb, a Lee, but those men can't attain it. Such is the present concern of fluctuating minds."

Something must have occurred to disturb his usually quiet frame of mind, on January 22, as he has another whack at our citizens. Hear him: "This is a wonderful place for variety of sentiments and behaviour. You may speak and converse with some, whose sweet countenances will tell you that you are highly agreeable to them while you talk to them in their way, but change the discourse by asking them to spare some hay, oats for horse, wheat, rye, wood, butter, cider for yourselves, etc., etc., to be paid for in Congress money; or that the English army is likely to be defeated and our people get the victory, Oh! then, their serene countenances are all overcast, a lowering cloudspreads all over their horizon; they have nothing to say, nay, scarcely to bid you farewell."

Revolutionary Gaiety.

On January 29 he notes that General



Conway and the Marquis de Lafayette passed through, on their way from York to Philadelphia. On the 31st he writes: "There was a grand ball last night, or entertainment, kept at the house of William Ross, the tavern keeper, which it is said was very brilliant, at which, it's said, were above one hundred men and women assembled, dressed in all their gaiety, cold collation with wine, punch, sweet cakes, music, dancing and singing." Whereat he was, of course, much disgusted. On the 21st of February he adds: "Last night was a grand ball, this being the third held in town lately, notwithstanding the grievous sufferings that this State lies under and labors with. Last night, I understand, there was in Lancaster what is called a brilliant ball, to which assembled a great number of fops, fools, etc., of both sexes, old and young. It was kept at the house of Major Wertz, formerly a tailor." On March 6th we have more heartache; listen to it: "Last Sixth Day another ball or assembly in Lancaster, where, it is said, cards were played at a hundred dollars a game. President (Governor) Wharton there. O, poor Pennsylvania. It is said that the people who keep the ball in Lancaster allow the Hessian band of music Fifteen Pounds for each night's attendance."

Death of Governor Wharton.

On April 2 he bought four lottery tickets for sundry parties. On the 5th he tells of the arrival of Generals Gates, Mifflin and Lee. On May 11 he states that the Court House was illuminated, and some brass cannon fired a salute of thirteen guns, besides small arms and bonfires, on account of the alliance concluded with France. On May 23 the death of Governor Wharton is recorded, after an illness of eight or ten days. He says preparations were

made at the Court House for a grand burial in the afternoon of the 24th, at the Lutheran Church. The vestry gave an invitation and permission for him the Oath of Allegiance. Among the on the day mentioned. Under the same date he says that petitions came into the Assembly to take Abjuration out of petitioners were the Rev. Thomas Barton and the Moravian minister at Bethlehem; the latter declared "he could not, nor would not do it, let the consequence be as it may." He also had a visit from John Carryle, a Mennonite, about the test oath, and he mentions that ten persons of the same persuasion were brought in from the county and committed to jail for refusing to take the oath.

Visits Philadelphia.

General Howe having evacuated Philadelphia, Marshall decided to pay a visit to that city. He set out on June 24. The diary reads: "Baited at the sign of the Hat; then proceeded to the sign of the Wagon; dined there; from there went to the sign of the White Horse, and soon went to bed..... Stayed for breakfast; stopped at the Union; at the Black Horse baited..... Crossed the bridge at the Market street ferry." He remained in Philadelphia, attending to his business affairs. He returned on July 15 and 16. Being to be buried there, a thing which the Episcopalians neglected to do. Wharton was buried with military honors unable to hire domestic help, we are treated to another bilious outburst on the 19th: "My dear wife meets with little respite all day, that proverb being verified that 'woman's work is never done'.....It seems a little discouraging to have no help about us, besides living in a neighborhood of lumps of mortality, formed in the shape of men and women, but so unpolished, so hoggish and selfish, that

no good, kind sociability makes any impression upon their boorish nature."

August 17 finds him going to Philadelphia again. The first stop was at the sign of the Hat; then proceeded, but stopped on the road to eat some gammon and drink some toddy; slept at the sign of the Wagon, and so on until he reached Philadelphia, at 5 o'clock on the second day. On September 11 he heard his wife was very ill, so he set out on his return. The diary reads: "Rained pretty smart until after we passed the Schuylkill. Proceeded over the bridge at French Creek; came to Potts'; fed our horses; then proceeded and reached Jones' tavern, where we dined. Reached Capt. Reese's tavern at the Blue Ball by dusk. Here we took up our residence for the night. On the whole, we had middling good weather, yet both we and horses were tired as the roads were so exceedingly hilly and stony, and I think longer and worse than the great road is over the Valley Hills. We scarcely met any travelers on this road, but saw plenty of squirrels. We drank coffee for supper and slept in our great coats, stockings, etc., for fear of fleas and bugs. We rose early (on the 13th). I paid the reckoning, thirty-eight shillings and ten pence. Set off for Lancaster; passed through New Holland, in which were many, but indifferent, and some good houses, built in the Dutch fashion, on both sides of one long continued street. The men, women and children seemed to be plenty, mostly Germans and of the middling sort. The roads here were in general good, fine woodland and many fine plantations, with a great quantity of wild pigeons and squirrels, regaling themselves in the fields and in the woods, with some flocks of partridges. We reached Lancaster past ten; found my wife a-bed and very poorly."

On October 3 note is made of the fact

that "Parson Barton (the Tory Episcopal clergyman) moved off the last of his effects, in two covered wagons." On the same day a lot of Scotch, English and Hessian prisoners came to town. "They had not the appearance of our poor, emaciated countrymen, discharged by the English tyrants. Ours were reduced to the utmost extremity; these, hearty, plump, and fat, with wagons to carry their baggage, women and children; ours so stripped as hardly to have rags to cover them."

Honesty of the People.

People in those days were no better than now, according to the following entry on October 5: "Breakfasted; then to picking some apples left in the orchard, as the wind blew so fresh and I had turned the cow into the orchard, for as she was in such fine order I was apprehensive some of our ordinary butchers might make too free and take her to their homes. I presume that yesterday, while I was at the burial, some persons got into the orchard and took away most of my pears, though not fully ripe, and I had kept them there to ripen." He also records on the following day that he "spent part of the forenoon with Levi Marks, who called to see me and kindly invited me to come and dine with him, and this I should remark that none of my friends in Lancaster have paid me that compliment since my wife went to Philadelphia," which was nearly three weeks before.

Burgoyne's Soldiers.

On the 13th it was rumored that Burgoyne's army had crossed the Conestoga, but it was a mistake. On the following day, however, 781 of them came to town, and on the 15th came two more regiments, numbering 873. On the 17th the Third Division of Burgoyne's army arrived, amounting to 923

prisoners. On the 19th the foregoing three divisions left and the First Division of German prisoners came in, numbering 947, besides women and children. More of them came on the 20th, 935 in number. "A great many Dutch round Lancaster came in to-day, I presume to wait upon the German prisoners." All these soldiers moved off on the 21st and 22nd.

On January 1, 1779, we have this record of a custom which has survived until our own time: "The Dutch kept firing guns last night and to-day, it being, it's said, customary. On February 5 saw two men standing in the pillory for horse stealing. On March 1, came General Pulaski's regiment of Light Horse and Tagers. On the 11th, nine of Colonel White's Light Horsemen were whipped at the barracks for mutiny because their provisions were not good and their pay overdue." On the 24th he met a Lancastrian, of whom he approved: "Visited by Philip Thomas, carpenter, I think the most sensible, resigned Christian I have conversed with in this place. Lent him a book called 'The Everlasting Gospel.'"

On May 8th, he made another trip to Philadelphia, reaching there the same day. He set out on his return on June 11th, and got home on the 12th. On the 14th he was made Chairman of a committee of fifteen to fix the prices of provisions. Under the date of June 27, I find this gem: "After breakfast, I planted a number of coxcombs, although there are a number of two-footed ones in this borough."

Celebration of Independence Day.

July 5 was made memorable in this city by the celebration of Independence Day. Colonel Glotz's battalion was in town, and with a committee, of which he was the head, preceding it, marched down South Queen street to a

piece of woodland, where there was a grand time, thirteen toasts being proposed and responded to, he acting as Toastmaster. During the night he was aroused by strains of music. It was the town band, who informed him they came to honor him for his good and prudent conduct to the borough. The Tories also had a jubilee of their own, at which they got drunk, paraded around the Court House, cursed the committee, called them rebels, and even came to blows with the patriots.

The officers and men captured by General Wayne, at Stony Point, came into Lancaster on August 4. On the 28th he was "visited by two English officers, prisoners, to know if I would let them part of my house. I received them politely, yet let them know my sentiments so freely that they will not make a fresh inquiry, I think."

On January 21, 1780, we have this entry: "Learned that there was a splendid Assembly last night at the Court House; twenty-one ladies, double the quantity of men, band of music, dancing, singing, gaming and carousing. It is said every subscriber is to pay Three Hundred Dollars."

Continental Currency Prices.

At this point the diary is almost audible with his groans over the extravagances of the times. He has been giving the cost of provisions and household necessities for some time, but on February 14th he has this: "After breakfast, I took a walk to the vendue of Cornelius Lands' household goods, where they were sold extravagantly, as per a specimen here annexed, to show that the people here in general set no store by our Continental money: A frying pan, Twenty-five Pounds; A wood-saw, Thirty-seven pounds, ten shillings; Three bone-handled knives, three ditto forks, rusty, Twenty-two

pounds, ten shillings; An old mare, eleven years old, for Eight hundred and five pounds; One gallon stone bottle, Seven Pounds, ten shillings; one common razor, without case, with hone for setting, Twenty pounds; one pair common spectacles in case, Eighteen pounds; small Dutch looking glass, six inches by four, no ornaments, but worse by age, Eight Pounds, ten shillings; fifty sheaves of oats for Eighty Pounds; an old eleven inch square-face eight-day clock, walnut case, Two hundred and ten Pounds; an old straw cutting knife and box, Fifty Pounds; and so, in general, throughout the sale, the which so amazed me that I told them it was high time for a Bedlam to be built in Lancaster."

Old Time Customs.

On March 15th this entry is made: "It's remarkable that two Whigs, namely William Henry and Ludwick Lauman, both brought up lately gold from Philadelphia for the English officers, prisoners here, and delivered it safe gratis; the first 150 guineas, the latter, 117 guineas." On May 4th he writes: "Great holiday with the Dutch, called Ascension Day." On the 6th we get a glimpse at the punishments of those days: "Yesterday, it's said, three men were whipped and pilloried, and one of them cropped (that is, his ears were cut off); this day, two whipped and pilloried; all of them, it's said, for horse stealing." On the 10th he went to the Court House and saw "a trial of a person for passing counterfeit money; brought in guilty; three others, from Virginia, acquitted, and one, Leech, who keeps tavern near the Gap, also acquitted, though, it's said, proof was strong against him. Numbers of people displeased with this last verdict, as they say this is not the first time he has been concerned in such base practices." On

the 13th he calls up an old practice among our fathers when he says: "This was a remarkable day for the German men and women, bleeding at (Dr.) Chrisley Neff's. So many came that I presume he must work hard to bleed the whole. Strange infatuation." On the 15th he speaks of another: "I went nowhere from home this day, although it's a very high holiday in this place, and as it was a most pleasant, agreeable, fine day, numbers were diverting themselves abroad, some riding, some walking, others playing long bullets, etc." It was Whit-Monday; but what game was long bullets? "Long bullets" was a favorite pastime of the long ago. It consisted in hurling to a distance, iron balls or bullets of the weight of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.—From N. and Q. Second series, p. 197. On June 27th he set out for Philadelphia, and got there on the 28th. He returned on the 10th of July.

On July 19 he says: "Visited by William Henry; took a walk in the garden and slayed some time in conversation. He said that (Matthias) Slough had acted very imprudently, as he heard; that he had caused the gold, before he paid it away, to be clipped very close, and thereby procured a large sum by this, his depreciation, very unjustly." We may add that Col. Slough was engaged in buying horses for the use of the French army.

Quakers Not Numerous.

Although disowned by the regular Quakers, he still held to that faith. On August 6th he notes: "I went to Friends Meeting, where were fifteen menkind and eight womenkind, among which were included four strange men and one woman, likewise Polly Dickenson, who, with Thos. Vickers, spoke for some time." On the 14th of January, 1781, he attended another service in the same place, at which only nine

men, two women, and two boys were present.

December 10: "Went to meeting that consisted of six men and self, four boys, three women and two girls. At this meeting Daniel Whitelock was disowned for excessive drinking and joining with the company that celebrated the Independency of America on the fifth of last July." Again on February 18, 1781: "My wife and I went to meeting, that consisted of eight men, seven women, five boys and three girls (silent.)"

From these entries we conclude the Quakers were not numerous in this locality at that time, nor at any time. At this last meeting he says "Caleb Cope stood up and read a paper of excommunication against Alice Harry for marrying James Ramsey, who and she are constant attenders of this meeting. I thereupon got up and came home."

His orchard gave him some trouble. Under date of August 9, 1780, he writes: "Arose early, being a warm night, and some of our neighbors being too free in the orchard." He set his servant Antony to watch, but the latter fell asleep. Antony, by the way, was a character and almost worried the soul out of Mr. Marshall by his peculiarities and tantrums. On August 15th is this entry about his orchard and his neighbor, Dr. Neff: "Towards evening I caught Antony giving a quantity of our only best, ripe apples in the orchard through the fence to Dr. Neff and some of his grandchildren. This I thought exceedingly mean and below the character of a man of honor and a neighbor (and who had about a week past collected what he had upon such a like tree and stowed them away. Upon my seeing them collected, he being at his door, I asked the reason as they were not yet ripe. He said some of them had been stolen, and he did this to have some for themselves.)" He was

fast losing his good opinion of Dr. Neff.

Low Water and High Wine.

October 12th, 1780. Under this date we have this: "It's said that the Susquehanna and Conestoga rivers, through the long drought, are so low that people may walk over them by stepping from stone to stone." Conviviality appears to have been rather expensive in those days, as this entry under date of November 23 testifies. "I then went to Casper Shaffner's; then Casper Shaffner, Daniel Whitelock, Jacob Miller and self went to John Frank's and drank three pints of Madeira wine. Jacob paid for it one hundred and fifty dollars." Under date of December 23, he says: "My wife rose early, having some things to do; made a fire in my room; called her negro woman, which affronted her so that she behaved very saucy to her mistress. Hearing the noise in the kitchen I arose, went, found Madam very impertinent. This obliged me to give her sundry stripes with a cowskin, but as she promised to behave better in future I was pacified for the present."

Poll.

He had another servant called Poll, who was a very important as well as very troublesome character in Mr. Marshall's household. Her mother was a negro, who had long been a servant in the family. She died and left her young daughter Poll an unwelcome legacy to Mrs. Marshall. Page upon page of the diary is taken up with the doings and misdeeds of the wench. She was incorrigible and worthless, with a fondness for the admiration of the stronger sex that neither persuasion nor stripes could overcome. She would leave her master's house whenever the whim took her, and remain away until another whim caused her return. Mar-

shall, himself, was anxious to get rid of her, but her kind-hearted mistress ever seemed to think that having taken charge of her when young, she must put up with her wrong-doing and evil conduct under all circumstances. She even rode on horseback to York, in search of the girl, who had gone there on one of her periodical flights and brought her back. Hopelessly irreclaimable, she was the only recorded cause of discord in the Marshall household. Of her fate we are not told. Poll was a character, and her affairs enliven many pages of the diary.

February 5, 1781, records this passage: "I visited Dr. Neff, very poorly; prescribed and mixed a julep for him. Although he and his son are so cried up for skill, my judgment is that they are quite Ignoramuses in preparing and administering physic with any degree of sound judgment."

To Philadelphia and Return.

On May 27th he set out for Philadelphia, lodged at Downingtown, and got to the city on the 28th. He started on his return trip on July 22d, and got to Lancaster on the 23d, and here I take my leave of this most interesting chronicle. I have merely skimmed the surface, but even then its value as a narrative of events and a picture of the times in this city and county must be apparent to every one. The last entry is on September 24, 1781. As already stated, he died in Philadelphia in 1797. Why he discontinued his diary sixteen years before his death can only be conjectured. One year after the entries cease his wife died. He was greatly attached to her, and her death or his illness may, perhaps, have also contributed to that end. I do not know when he returned to Philadelphia to remain.

President Steinman's Illustrated Copy.

It will interest the members of this

society to know that our worthy President, Mr. George Steinman, has for a number of years been gathering materials for an illustrated copy of this most interesting book. The book itself is a small duodecimo, while Mr. Steinman's copy will be enlarged to that of a large quarto and extended to three thick volumes. I need hardly say that neither time nor expense has been spared in procuring his materials for this purpose. How many years he has been engaged in the work and how many dollars it has cost him would, perhaps, not be wise to tell, but the book is a monument of loving labor in a good cause.

It would be impossible for me to give you more than a faint idea of the treasures he has collected, but I will yet be permitted to give you some outline of what he has done. There are, perhaps, 1,000 illustrations; they consist of autograph letters, portraits, pictures of buildings and places, and everything else accessible that is spoken of in the diary. Let me quote a few persons who are represented by letters or otherwise in the volume. There are letters from Generals Washington, Lafayette, Knox, Sullivan, Lee, Gates, Wayne and others, on the American side, and of Generals Howe, Gates, Amherst, Clinton and others on the British side. The signers of the Declaration of Independence are represented by John Hancock, Dr. Franklin, Ross, Rutledge, Clymer, John Adams, Caesar Rodney, Benjamin Harrison, Dr. Rush, Willson, Morris and others. Michael Hillegas, the Treasurer of the young nation, is here; so is Charles Thompson, the Secretary of the Continental Congress; Jos. Reed, President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania; Governors Wharton, Snyder and McKean, and Franklin, of New Jersey; Silas Dean, our Minister to France; David Rittenhouse, astronomer and Treasurer of

the State, and a host of other worthies.

These few facts will serve to give you some conception of the labor its collection has entailed. It is an enduring monument to his zeal, his patience and his enterprise, from which there is only one reward—the pleasure the labor has given him.

Prices in 1779, '80 and '81,

As a matter of interest, the prices of food and other articles as found in the Diary are here appended; the amounts are, of course, in Continental currency:

At Lancaster in 1779.

Oct. 19. Butter, per pound....\$	4.00
Nov. 11. Rye, per bushel.....	37.33
Nov. 11. A load of wood.....	35.00
Dec. 8. Milk, per quart.....	66
Dec. 10. Hogs, per pound.	2.00

1780.

July 11. Oats, per bushel.....	21.00
July 5. Butter per pound.....	12@18
July 15. Mutton, per pound..	4.00
July 20. Huckleberries, per quart	3.75
July 26. A dough tray.....	55.00
August 1. Sixpenny nails, per pound	14.00
Aug. 12. Oats, per bushel.....	18.00
Sep. 23. A hickory broom....	4.00
Oct. 12. A skein of thread....	2.00
Oct. 14. A loaf of bread.....	4.00
Nov. 8. Chestnuts, per quart..	3.00
Nov. 23. Madeira wine, per pint	50.00
Nov. 18. Eight-penny nails, per pound	20.00

1781.

Feb. 28. A peck of white beans	23.00
March 2. Eggs, per dozen.....	6.00
March 21. Tow linen, per yard.	20.00
April 28. Butter, per pound..	12.00

PAPER READ
BEFORE THE
LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ON MARCH 3, AND APRIL 7, 1899.

R. H. Buckle

SKETCH OF JOSEPH SIMON.

By SAMUEL EVANS, Esq.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

By MARTHA J. MIFFLIN.

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LANCASTER, PA.
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Sketch of Joseph Simon.

BY SAMUEL EVANS, ESQ.

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Thomas Mifflin.

BY MARTHA J. MIFFLIN.

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SKETCH OF JOSEPH SIMON.

About the year 1742 several Hebrew families settled in Lancaster town and engaged in shop-keeping, in which calling they prospered. I will refer to one of them, who became one of the wealthiest and most prominent Indian traders within the Province of Pennsylvania, and the ancestors of several distinguished Hebrew families in Philadelphia and elsewhere. I refer to Joseph Simon.

Sampson Meyer emigrated to America about the year 1730, bringing with his family his niece, Rose Bunn, then nine years of age, who married Joseph Simon about the time he settled in Lancaster. The house and lot he purchased soon after he located here was situated on the north side of West King street, adjoining the property of Simon and Anthony Snyder, a short distance east of the old "Plough" Tavern. In addition to conducting a general store, Mr. Simon engaged in the Indian trade, then a very lucrative business. Many of the most successful Indian traders resided in Donegal township, and Mr. Simon very soon formed close business relations with Colonel Alexander Lowrey, which continued for more than forty years. Many of these early traders suffered great losses from Indian depredations, and, to meet their obligations to Philadelphia merchants, were compelled to borrow money and mortgage their farms. Mr. Simon advanced money frequently to these unfortunate traders, and as early as 1750 he purchased some of their farms in Donegal, but soon sold them again.

About the year 1750, the traders

gradually extended their operations from the forks of the Allegheny to the Lakes on the north, the Mississippi on the west and to the headwaters of the Cumberland and Tennessee on the south.

In June, 1755, when General Braddock arrived at Big Crossing, fifteen miles above Little Meadows, with his army, then on its way to capture Fort Duquesne, he met Mr. Simon's pack train in charge of Daniel East, who was the first person to bring news to Carlisle of the progress and position of the army.

For their own safety, the Indian traders joined their pack trains and moved in a body, and it required great skill and generalship to bring their skins and peltries over the mountains to the east without meeting hostile Indians, in the interest of the French. They were not always successful. In January, 1750, a number of traders were captured at Salt Licks, near the Kentucky River, and their goods confiscated and their owners taken to Detroit and sold to the French officers. Some were taken prisoners and sent to France.

In 1754, when Colonel Washington was marching with his little army to the Ohio, a number of French and Indians advanced to check him. When the latter arrived at Gists, they attacked Lazarus, James and Alexander Lowrey's traders, who were then on their way east. The traders made a gallant fight, but were finally defeated, their goods taken, some killed and others wounded.

In 1754, Mr. Simon purchased the store and lot on the southeast corner of Penn Square, being the same property which Watt & Shand lately purchased and built upon. For many years Mr. Simon and his son-in-law, Levy Andrew Levy, conducted a store there. Afterwards Simon and Levy Phillips, another of his sons-in-law,

carried on business there, and on January 14, 1784, Mr. Simon and Solomon Etting, a son-in-law, entered into partnership for three years, and, in 1813, Levy Philips, for six thousand, five hundred dollars, sold to Benjamin Ober and Peter Kline, who kept a dry goods store.

On May 1st, 1762, Mr. Simon purchased from James Hamilton a three-story brick dwelling and store on the southwest corner of Penn Square, next to the Morning News building, and in 1763 Mr. Simon purchased the three-story brick house adjoining his other house, now occupied by the Conestoga Bank. In connection with his sons-in-law, Philips and Gratz, he carried on a general store until his death. In 1814, Mr. Philips sold the property to the late William Jenkins, Esq. Mr. Simon, prior to 1763, rapidly accumulated many thousand acres of land throughout the Province of Pennsylvania.

In the summer of 1763, the traders, to the number of twenty-three, went as far west as the Mississippi. This was at the time Pontiac was inciting the Northern and Western Indians to attack the border settlers and the English traders from Pennsylvania. Colonel Alexander Lowrey had command of the "pack train," when he arrived at the place where Washington now is, in Southwestern Pennsylvania. He discovered that Pontiac was besieging Fort Pitt, and he marched rapidly and avoided the Indians, and encamped at a spring about four miles east of Fort Bedford. This was about November 30, 1763. When thus encamped, Indians of the Huron, Shawanese and Delaware Tribes attacked the traders, and killed several employes and destroyed and stole goods to the value of eighty-two thousand pounds, New York currency. Although pursued by the Indians to the shore of the Susquehanna, Colonel

Lowrey escaped. Many of these traders lost their all, and some were thrown into jail for debt. They petitioned Sir William Johnson, the Indian agent for the Crown of England, for redress.

And about November 1st, 1768, a congress of Indians was called to meet at "Fort Stanwix," now Rome, in the State of New York. Among other subjects brought before them was one to remunerate these traders. Delegates from several colonies and provinces were there; also, William Trent, one of the twenty-three traders who resided in Lancaster for a few years, who was appointed attorney-in-fact to represent their claims. About November 8th, the Indian chiefs executed a deed to William Trent for a tract of land which embraced more than half of the present State of West Virginia.

Mr. Simon was one of the heaviest losers. It may be of some interest to know the names of these traders. They were: Robert Callender, David Franks, Joseph Simon, William Trent, Levy Andrew Levy, Philip Boyle, John Baynton, George Morgan, Joseph Spear, Thomas Smallman, Samuel Wharton, John Welsh, Edward Moran, Evan Shelby, Samuel Postlethwait, John Gibson, Richard Winston, Dennis Croghan, William Thompson, Abraham Mitchell, James Dundass, Thomas Dundass, John Ormsley and Alexander Lowrey. They organized a company to settle the land called The "Indiana Company." Trent and Morgan were sent to England to procure a confirmation of the Indian deed from the Crown. This was about the year 1774, but on account of the trouble with the colonies nothing was accomplished. Under a patent by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Walter Raleigh in 1602, Virginia claimed all the land from the Atlantic to India on the West. Under this visionary claim Virginia refused to acknowledge the right of the Indiana

Company to their grant, and drove off their settlers.

Mr. Simon went to Williamsburg, Virginia, and employed counsel to procure favorable action from the House of Burgesses on the land grant. Mr. Simon's mission was a failure, although the House of Burgesses agreed to give the Indiana Company a large tract of land in the northwest territory, if the company would relinquish all claims to their grant in Virginia. Unfortunately for them, they refused to yield up their claim, and lost all. Up to the time of Mr. Simon's death he cherished the hope that his heirs would be able to recover his interest in the land grant. After the treaty between England and France in 1764, the former sent Colonel Wilkins, who commanded the Loyal Irish Legion, to America to take possession of the Illinois country, and he marched from Philadelphia, and passed through Lancaster about the year 1767. Joseph Simon and a number of other Indian traders marched in the wake of the British soldiers with immense stores of merchandise and established stores and trading posts at Kaskaskia, Fort Chartres, and Fort Edward, in Illinois. They sold all kinds of agricultural implements, and you could purchase at the company stores the finest broadcloth, hardware and all articles necessary to equip the settlers in housekeeping. Flat boats were sent to New Orleans with stores, and a flourishing trade was carried on with the French and Indians. I must not forget to mention that in addition to the tea sold large quantities of brandy were sold to the officers for use in hospitals, to kill malaria fevers, which were prevalent. Dr. John Connolly, the Tory, who was born in Manor township, went as surgeon to Colonel Wilkins' command. After marrying and going to housekeeping, he thought he could make a fortune in the Indian trade. He

purchased flat boats and several thousand pounds worth of goods from the company store. His venture was a disastrous failure, and he fled to Pennsylvania, and became a pet and adherent of Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, who was also a Tory. In the month of July, 1773, Mr. Simon and twenty-two other Indian traders obtained a deed from the Illinois Indians for a tract of land which covered more than half of the present State of Illinois. During the early part of the Revolutionary War Colonel Roger Clark was sent out to the Illinois country at the head of several hundred militia by Virginia to capture the forts then held by the British. He succeeded and in consequence Virginia claimed to own all of the northwest territory. Virginia refused to ratify the claim of these Indian traders, and again baffled them. These traders were great land grabbers, but they did not excel our own Washington in that respect. Virginia never contested the right of Washington to hold all the land he could grab, and, although he had many suits in the courts about his lands and tenants, the courts sustained him.

In some of the European countries the Jew was not permitted to own real estate, but when he came to Pennsylvania there were no restrictions of this kind. The following are the names of some of the Hebrews who were named in this last Indian grant. They are names well known in Lancaster and Philadelphia, to wit: Joseph Simon, Levy Andrew Levy, Moses Franks, Jacob Franks, David Franks, Barnard Gratz, Michael Gratz, Moses Franks, Jr. Michael Gratz and Moses Franks were the commissaries who supplied Colonel Wilkins' army with live cattle. Mr. Simon owned many thousand acres of land in different parts of Pennsylvania. During the Revolutionary War he furnished powder,

shot, and guns for the use of the militia. Several of his descendants graduated at the military school at West Point. Mr. Simon was held in high esteem by his fellow traders and merchants. Several years before his death it was suggested that he and Colonel Alexander Lowrey, who had been connected with him in the Indian trade for forty years, ought to make a formal settlement of their partnership affairs to prevent any litigation among their heirs. Accordingly, arbitrators were mutually agreed upon, one of whom was the late Adam Reigart, Esq., who, in giving an account of the affair, stated that it was the most unique one he ever witnessed; no books or papers were presented for their inspection. When called upon, Mr. Simon reminded Colonel Lowrey that he paid the latter a certain sum of money at a certain spring in the far West, which was duly acknowledged; and Colonel Lowrey reminded Mr. Simon that he paid him a certain sum of money when they were seated on a log in the Indian country, which was not disputed. And thus these old Indian traders referred to transactions which covered a period of forty years without a jar or dispute. Mr. Simon was always a welcome visitor to the homes of his neighbors, in Lancaster, and in his old days spent much of his time chatting with friends. He would walk into their houses unannounced and was always welcome.

In 1747 Joseph Simon and other Hebrews purchased half an acre of land in Manheim township, adjoining the northwest boundary of Lancaster borough, from Thomas Cookson, the County Register, for a burial ground. Among those who are buried there, of which there is a record, are the following:

Joseph Solomon, died February 9, 1779, aged sixty-nine years.

Mrs. Rose Simon, wife of Joseph

Simon, died May 3, 1790, aged sixty-nine years.

Rachel Etting, wife of Solomon Etting, died January 14, 1790.

Joseph Simon, died January 24, 1804, aged ninety-two years.

Mr. Simon had the following named children:

I. Leah, who married Levi Phillips, who moved from Lancaster to Philadelphia, where he carried on a mercantile business.

II. Miriam, married Simon Gratz, who moved to Philadelphia. This family became Gentiles.

III. Belah, married Solomon Cohen. They moved to Philadelphia. Some of their descendants now reside in Baltimore.

IV. Shinah, married M. Scuyler.

V. Susanna, married Levy Andrew Levy.

VI. Rachel, married Solomon Etting. They moved to Philadelphia and became Gentiles.

VII. Hester.

VIII. Moses.

VIII. Myer.

The sons were weak minded.

Many of Mr. Simon's descendants entered the legal profession and became distinguished lawyers.

There is a pamphlet in Yeates Library, called "Plain Facts," which gives a full history of the Indiana Company.

Univ. of
California

TO THE
ANGLO-AMERICAN



THOMAS MIFFLIN.

In the front wall of the Trinity Lutheran Church, South Duke street, Lancaster, is a tablet containing the following inscription:

In perpetuation of the memory of
THOMAS MIFFLIN, ESQ.,
Major General of the Revolutionary
War of the United States,
and late Governor of the State
of Pennsylvania.
A distinguished patriot and a zealous
friend of LIBERTY.
Died January 19, 1800.

It is fitting, indeed, that the people of Lancaster—her patriotic sons and daughters—should feel an interest in the history of the distinguished man whose grave lies among them.

The Mifflins were Quakers, who came over from Wiltshire, England, in 1679, and located in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and were thus among the earliest, if not the first, English settlers in Pennsylvania. They were granted a patent by the representatives of the Duke of York of a fine tract of 300 acres of land on the east bank of the Schuylkill; here they built a beautiful home, which they called "Fountain Green," and which is now included in Fairmount Park. Thus, at least three years prior to the coming of William Penn, the Mifflins were settled on land which, being confirmed by grant from Penn, remained in the family for many successive generations.

Thomas Mifflin was a son of the Councillor, John Mifflin, and was born in Philadelphia, January 10, 1744. He entered the College of Philadelphia (now the University of Pennsylvania), and graduated from that institution

when but sixteen years of age. It was intended that he should adopt a mercantile career, and he entered the counting house of William Coleman, one of the most upright men of the day, and one of whom Dr. Franklin spoke in terms of highest praise.

As was the custom with families of means in those days, Thomas Mifflin was sent abroad on reaching his majority, and went at once to London. Going from there to France, he spent some time studying the French language, and taking riding lessons, for which he had a master four times a week. Though he made the acquaintance of young Lord Murray and other prominent people, his letters, preserved in the family, show, even in that early day, the love of country which distinguished him in later life. He writes:

"I find myself as great a patriot for America as when I first left it. All the charms of that fine country (France) have had no other effect than in making me better pleased with the simple and honest manners of my own countrymen. The politeness and gayety of the French cannot stand the test with our sincerity, and I am sure they are as great, if not greater, strangers to true happiness as we are." After returning to America, Thomas Mifflin engaged in business with his brother, George, and was very successful. But he was not of the temperament to remain devoted to quiet business pursuits while the air was vibrating with the coming of the Revolutionary storm.

The city of Philadelphia was at this time represented in the Provincial Assembly by two Burgesses, of which Thomas Mifflin was one in 1771, and he was re-elected the following year. "Thus, though but twenty-seven years of age, he entered upon his public career, which only ended with his death."

At the time of the closing of the port of Boston, on account of the opposition to the duty on tea, Paul Revere was sent with letters to Joseph Reed and Thomas Mifflin, asking Pennsylvania to support the cause. Mifflin was in favor of sending the strongest messages of sympathy and aid. To secure the support of the public for a Continental Congress, it was decided that Dickinson, Thomson and Mifflin should make a tour of the frontier counties. They succeeded in their mission, and Mifflin was one of the delegates chosen to the First Congress. He was again elected to the Assembly in 1774, and was elected with Franklin in 1775.

Though Mifflin's services in the Congress were undoubtedly valuable, the call to arms for the Revolution opened another field. Although a Quaker, he had a warlike spirit, and accepted a commission as Major, and on the organization of the Continental Army he repaired to the encampment at Boston, where he became aide-de-camp to Washington. Irving, in his "Life of Washington," says: "Washington, though social, was not convivial in his habits. He would retire early from the board, leaving an aide-de-camp or one of his officers to take his place. Colonel Mifflin was the first person who officiated as aide-de-camp. He was a Philadelphia gentleman, of high respectability, who had accompanied Washington from that city, and received his appointment shortly after their arrival at Cambridge." Bancroft writes: "Mifflin charmed by his activity, spirit, and obliging behavior."

William Rawle, LL.D., when President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, delivered an address on the life of Thomas Mifflin, and gives the following account of him when the army was before Boston: "Destitute of materials for besieging a place

even slightly fortified, the Americans could only restrain the excursions of General Gage and intercept his supplies. A detachment had been sent by the British for the purpose of collecting cattle, and Mifflin solicited and obtained the command of a party to oppose them. He succeeded, and an eye witness, the venerable General Craig, declared that 'he never saw a greater display of personal bravery than was exhibited on this occasion in the cool and intrepid conduct of Colonel Mifflin.'"

In 1775, Washington appointed Mifflin Quartermaster-General, because (as he writes to Richard Henry Lee) "of a thorough persuasion of his integrity, my own experience of his activity, and, finally, because he stands unconnected with either of these governments, or with this, that, or the other man."

In 1776, when but thirty-two years of age, Mifflin was made a Brigadier-General, and entered upon his duties in the field.

Mr. Sydney George Fisher, in his "Pennsylvania Colony and Commonwealth," says: "Like most Quakers who took to fighting, Mifflin made an excellent soldier. He commanded the best-disciplined brigade in the Continental Army."

It is related that even the army was not enthusiastic over the Declaration of Independence, and, on an occasion of the reading of the document to the soldiers at Fort Washington, they received it in perfect silence. General Mifflin, knowing this was no time for hesitation, sprang upon a cannon, and, in a clear voice, exclaimed: "My lads, the Rubicon is crossed. Let us give three cheers for the Declaration!" The effect was electrical.

On the retreat from Long Island, General Mifflin desired that his brigade be the last to leave the lines: this was granted, and this young Gen-



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eral had the post of honor in an action, of which General Greene wrote: "Considering the difficulties, the retreat from Long Island was the best effected retreat I ever heard or read of."

Thomas Mifflin's services as a recruiting officer were invaluable, and Keith says "that the cause of America was more than once saved by his powers of persuasion over a colony of shopkeepers or husbandmen." Congress saw his ability and informed Washington that they wished to retain him in their service.

Mifflin was directed to proceed through various parts of the State to arouse the militia to "come forth in defense of their country." A committee was appointed to accompany him. Mifflin was a most eloquent speaker, and, with his fine address and appearance, was well calculated to impress his hearers. Full of enthusiasm for the cause himself, he was best prepared to present it to others. Bancroft says: "He fulfilled his mission with patriotism and ability." Everywhere meetings were called, and Mifflin addressed the people, from pulpits, the Judges' bench, and from public resorts.

They succeeded in bringing out the militia of Lancaster county and the frontier region; and "Mifflin, by his almost unaided efforts, had the satisfaction of marching to New Jersey with some eighteen hundred men, and in the picture of the battle of Princeton by Col. Trumbull, Gen. Mifflin occupies a prominent place."

On February 19, 1778, Congress made him a Major-General. General Mifflin's actions as Quartermaster-General having been criticised, he offered his resignation, but Congress would not accept it; and instead showed their perfect confidence in him by placing in his hands a million dollars with which to settle the claims of his administration as Quartermaster-

General, and in 1780 appointed him a member of a board to devise means for retrenching expenditure. Such is the statement of Keith in his "Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania."

In 1782 Mifflin was again sent as delegate to the Continental Congress, and became in 1783 President of that body. He thus occupied at that time the highest office in the nation. In this position he received the resignation of Washington as Commander in Chief of the Army. This was an impressive occasion. After an affecting address, Washington advanced to President Mifflin and handed him his commission and a copy of his address, to which President Mifflin replied in beautiful and impressive language. This event is commemorated in a picture which hangs in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington.

After Mifflin's retirement from Congress he was appointed Speaker of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, and in 1787 was a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States. Keith writes of Gen. Mifflin: "He was chosen in 1788 to the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, and was made its President. He continued under that title the head of the State until the Constitution of 1790 went into effect, being also President of the Convention which framed that Constitution. When the popular election was held to choose the first Governor, Thomas Mifflin received a large majority of votes, General Arthur St. Clair being his opponent." Mifflin was inaugurated in Philadelphia with much ceremony, December 21, 1790, and by re-elections served nine years, the greatest length of time, according to the Constitution, that one man could retain the office.

During the period of his administration as Governor the "Whisky Insurrection" occurred, and Mifflin took ac-

tive part in its suppression, going himself with a command of troops.

When Governor Mifflin's term of office expired he was again sent to the Assembly, then in session at Lancaster. "He began to attend the meetings, but was taken suddenly ill, and on the 20th of January, 1800, in the fifty-seventh year of his age, breathed the last breath of an eventful life."

His biographer, William Rawle, LL.D., says of him: "In patriotic principle never changing, in public action never faltering, in personal friendship sincerely warm, in relieving the distressed always active and humane, in his own affairs improvident, in the business of others scrupulously just."

Thomas Mifflin married, in 1767, his cousin, Sarah Morris, daughter of Morris Morris, of Philadelphia.

In his country seat on the Schuylkill and in his town house Gen. Mifflin extended hospitality to the leading men of his day; and many times Washington was entertained under his roof.

Mr. Sydney George Fisher says: "Mifflin was a thoroughbred Philadelphia Quaker; a man of some wealth, living in a large, handsomely furnished house, where he entertained with the liberality that was then fashionable. He appears to have been a very vigorous and handsome man." Another describes General Mifflin as remarkably handsome, of athletic frame. His manners were cheerful and affable. His elocution open, fluent and distinct. A man of ready apprehension and brilliancy."

The portrait of General Mifflin in full uniform, painted by Gilbert Stuart, and now in the possession of the family of George Mifflin Dallas, shows him to be a man of fine appearance.

Mr. Fisher calls Gen. Mifflin "one of the neglected Pennsylvanians."

This brief record of the life and actions of this distinguished man cannot be closed without a reference to the

charge made against him of a desire to see Washington supplanted as Commander in Chief. A prominent statesman once remarked to the writer of this article "that, while we all honor and revere the character of Washington, yet had he lived in this day to command the armies, we would undoubtedly object to his methods as being too slow, and he would have been superseded by some one more prompt in action." The impetuous Mifflin no doubt felt that the conduct of the war, according to Washington's methods, would not lead to success. Fortunately, he was mistaken, and no doubt he regretted his action; but he can never be accused of want of patriotism or energy.

I cannot do better than quote Keith on this subject. He writes: "Bancroft, in his celebrated History of the United States, has pierced the halo which surrounded every Revolutionary leader, and has brought them with all their incapacity and their intrigues into public gaze; but it may be doubted how far the character of any individual deserves the strong terms of the rhetorician. Mifflin is severely attacked.....But any honest man could have believed in the expediency of a change of commanders; the gloom over America after the loss of Philadelphia was such as to make people lose all confidence in Washington, and when the brilliant victory of Gates at Saratoga came to brighten the prospect, it was natural to suggest that Gates was more competent....."

"It is certain that Washington bore General Mifflin no malice, and their relations in public and private life after the Revolution gave no indication that Washington placed any trust in the charges made against Mifflin."

In this day, when so much interest is shown in the history of our patriots, and an effort made to keep their memory fresh and green in the hearts of

the present generation by the Daughters of the American Revolution and by historical and other societies, would it not be well to do something to mark appreciation of the distinguished services of this "neglected Pennsylvanian?"

MARTHA J. MIFFLIN.

MAJOR GENERAL THOMAS MIFFLIN.
1744—1800.

Intrepid orator and statesman bold,
At whose impetuous and impassioned
words
Men dropped the plowshares and took
up their swords
To fight for Freedom, in the days of
old—
Forgotten art thou in this lust for gold,
Although thy strong and stirring life
records
Deeds that were noble. But this age
rewards
With calm neglect thy labors manifold.
Champion of Liberty and of the Right;
Brother in perilous arms, to Washing-
ton;
Thou zealous Ruler of a glorious State—
Is there no way thy service to requite?
Sleep, Patriot, Sleep! nor wish to know
thy fate—
Th' ingratitude of Freedom for her son!
—Lloyd Miffin.

In Memoriam.

The committee appointed at the April meeting to prepare a minute on the death of our fellow-member, Hon. H. C. Brubaker, presented the following:

That in commemorating the death of the Hon. H. C. Brubaker we recognize his eminent ability as a jurist and his devotion to the best interests of Lancaster county. The Historical Society appreciates the fact that he was interested in the special work in which we, as a society, are engaged, and sincerely mourn his death, in the midst of a career of eminent usefulness. We suggest that the Secretary be directed to transmit to the family of the deceased the present minute and to express to them our profound sorrow in their sad bereavement.

S. M. SENER,
JOS. H. DUBBS,
W. A. HETSHU.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ON MAY 5 AND JUNE 2, 1899.

R. K. Beechle

GENERAL WAYNE IN 1777-1778.

By F. R. DIFFENDERFFER.

SOME EARLY PRINTERS.

By HON. HENRY G. LONG.

A GENERAL KNOX LETTER.

By F. R. DIFFENDERFFER.

VOL. III. NOS. 8 AND 9.

LANCASTER, PA.
REPRINTED FROM THE NEW ERA.
1899.

General Wayne in 1777-1778.

BY F. R. DIFFENDERFFER, 185

Some Early Printers.

BY THE LATE HON. H. G. LONG, 203

A General Knox Letter.

BY F. R. DIFFENDERFFER, 212

GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE.

In thumbing over "Rupp's History of Lancaster County" several weeks ago for, perhaps, the five hundredth time, I once more came upon the General Wayne letters, printed on pages 412 to 420. Like a good many more persons, I had never questioned the fact that as they bore the name of Mountjoy at their head they were



GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE.

written at the town of that name in our own county. It was not until the paper of Mr. Samuel Evans, on "Colonel James Crawford," was read before this society that a light dawned upon the question, and I determined

to investigate the matter thoroughly for my own satisfaction. I think I have done so, and I will attempt to show that General Wayne's brigade was never in winter quarters in this county, either at Mount Joy or elsewhere, and that the belief that it was was largely the result of a confusion between two places with the same name, widely separated, and only one of which was known to the persons who were discussing the question out of which this misconception arose.

Major General Anthony Wayne—"mad Anthony," as the histories have it, and as the American people have always delighted to call him—was one of the three Generals which the Quaker element contributed to the Revolutionary War, and one of the two born Generals, besides the Commander-in-Chief, who did gallant service in that struggle of the centuries. No General in the Continental army rendered his country better service. At the Brandywine, at Paoli, at Germantown, at Valley Forge, at Monmouth, at Stony Point and at Yorktown, whether in victory or disaster, he was the Chevalier Bayard of the American forces, the knight without fear and without reproach; and whenever his plumed crest was seen amid the gleam of bayonets and the roar of battle, there the fight raged most furiously and the dead lay thickest.

But it is not the purpose of this brief paper to present to you the military or civil career of this skilful soldier, true patriot and wise statesman. The eloquent pen of history did that long ago, and to-day we can neither add nor detract from that proud record. I, therefore, return to the main purpose of this paper.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, Rupp was the writer who first gave currency to this statement concerning Wayne. He publishes six letters, the first bearing date of Decem-

ber 28, 1777, and the last that of April 8th, 1778, with the name Mountjoy in the headline of five of them, and the words "Camp Mount Joy" in the remaining one. Evidently Rupp thought he had made a very important find when he discovered these letters among the unpublished archives of the State at Harrisburg. Concerning them he says: "When General Washington took winter quarters, General Wayne encamped in this (Lancaster) county, in Mount Joy township, where his men endured no small degree of suffering, as appears from the following letters from the General to his excellency, Thomas Wharton, Esq., at Lancaster." He was a careful historian, and nothing that he had ever seen bore out the seeming evidence of the headlines of these letters. Yea, more. He appears to have been fearful their accuracy, or, perhaps, even their existence might be questioned, so he carefully fortified his position by the following letter from the then Secretary of the Commonwealth. Here it is:

Secretary's Office,
Harrisburg, October 11, 1843.
Mr. I. D. Rupp.

Sir: Your letter of the 9th instant was received, and, in reply, I would inform you that it appears from the letters you mentioned that General Wayne "had" his camp at Mount Joy, in Lancaster county, during the winter of 1777 and 1778.

Very respectfully yours,
CHAS. M'CLURE.

You will observe Secretary M'Clure is not very positive. He says: "It appears that Wayne had his camp in this county." It may be, he had doubts, but the letters seemed to furnish evidence he could not overcome.

Even the veteran Dr. Egle fell into the same trap so innocently, but skillfully, laid by Rupp, and we find him saying in his "History of Pennsylv-

nia" that "General Wayne's command was encamped during nearly the whole winter and spring (of 1777-78) at Mount Joy, Lancaster county, assisting in securing supplies of provisions for the army at Valley Forge."

I have not had time to investigate how many more writers have perpetuated this error, nor are further researches on this point required. The fact that it has remained uncontradicted for nearly half a century is the strangest part of it.

The extreme improbability of the statement should from the beginning have led to a more careful investigation. No fact of the Revolutionary War is better remembered than the midnight assault on his forces at Paoli, on September 20, 1777, and his brilliant conduct at the battle of Germantown in the following month of October. It is also well known that when General Howe occupied Philadelphia in August, of 1777, the entire American force was concentrated in that neighborhood. The enemy numbered 19,530 men and the patriot forces 11,800. Not one brigade, nay not a company, could be spared and none were absent but the few who were away on special duties. How extremely improbable, therefore, to suppose that Wayne, with his eight regiments, composing two brigades, had been detached at this critical moment to occupy a village of no strategic importance, eighty miles distant, while all the rest of Washington's army lay on the watch, only twenty miles from the British forces. Such a thing is as inconceivable from a military point of view as it is at variance with all the well-known facts. What was there for him to do at Mount Joy, Lancaster county, nearly a hundred miles from the nearest enemy, and he ever foremost in the fray? Common sense as well as military science suggests that his place was by the side of his chief,

and the fact is that he was there continuously from the time he joined Washington's army in the Jerseys about May, 1777, until Howe abandoned Philadelphia in the summer of 1778.

Again, if he, with his two brigades, was encamped during the entire winter of 1777-8 at the hamlet of Mount Joy, in this county, does any sensible person for a moment suppose no physical evidences of the fact would remain? Such a large body of men would select a favorable location and throw up suitable fortifications, earthworks, redoubts, etc. Then, too, it would have been well nigh impossible to have lived under canvas during that inclement winter, destitute of suitable clothing as they were. They must have occupied some barracks or built huts, as was the usual custom. But who ever made such a claim? Where are the evidences of huts or barracks, of redoubts, trenches and earthworks? It is simply impossible that some remains of such works would not survive until the present hour, had there been such. Even tradition, that gossip of the ages, is dumb when this encampment of 2,000 or more men at Mount Joy is concerned. The army records of Valley Forge relate all too truly the story how insufficient food, inadequate clothing and camp diseases resulting from exposure sent hundreds of heroes to nameless graves. It is the story of every army long in camp. But has man ever seen or heard aught of such a thing in Mount Joy? Where is the graveyard where these unknown patriots sleep their last sleep? The people of Mount Joy would to-day direct the tourist to the sacred spot. But they do not, for neither history, tradition nor the men of ancient days have preserved such cherished memorials.

Once more, had Wayne at any time marched his brigade to Mount Joy, he must have come through Lancaster. Here he would have been captured as

surely as fate. In this very town of Lancaster there lived at that time the diarist Christopher Marshall, who daily noted even the most trifling war news in his "Remembrancer." Every body of importance that comes along and many that are unimportant find places in his pages. The arrival of troops and their departure is noted. Nothing escapes him. What the English never succeeded in doing, Marshall would certainly have done, had Wayne put in an appearance—that is, captured him and given him a place in his most excellent book.

But I think it can be clearly shown from the very letters themselves, I mean those dated at Mountjoy, that they were not written in this county. The opening paragraph in the first one reads: "I was favored with yours of the 12th (December, 1777) instant, but the enemy being then out, prevented me from acknowledging it sooner." This most certainly alludes to the various foraging and other expeditions Howe kept sending out, and which had to be looked after. As none of these ever came up as far as Lancaster, how could Wayne have been on the lookout for them? In the same letter occurs this passage: "His Excellency (General Washington) is also informed that Governor Henry, of Virginia, has ordered on clothing for the troops of that State, which he expects every hour." Unless Wayne had been in daily communication with the Commander-in-Chief how could he have known these things?"

In the Mountjoy letter, dated February, 1778, Wayne writes to General Wharton as follows: "Enclosed is a list of the officers sent on the recruiting service from my division, who, you will see by the within instructions, are directed to wait on your Excellency for recruiting orders." If Wayne had himself been on the spot his recruiting officers could have been put to work at

once, and by himself, instead of being sent to the Governor, at Lancaster.

In the letter dated March 27, 1778, from Mountjoy, of course, he says: "It's at last concluded to throw the Pennsylvania troops into one division, after reducing them to ten regiments, which, I believe, will be as many as we can fill." Such an important step could only have been done at headquarters, and after due consultation and deliberation. In the same letter he says there is a rumor in camp that the English have evacuated Rhode Island and are drawing all their forces to a focus. Had Wayne been at Mt. Joy, in this county, such news must have reached the Governor, at Lancaster, before it did Wayne, and there would have been no use in his sending it.

On April 10, 1778, he writes to the Governor: "Agreeably to your desire, I have 'ordered up' an additional number of recruiting officers." A little further on in the same letter he adds: "I wish Your Excellency to order the recruits to be clothed and appointed before they leave Lancaster, as they can't be supplied here, the sixteen additional regiments, and the Carolina troops, being ordered to be supplied previous to any others." Common intelligence will readily see that the writer could not have been in Lancaster county when he wrote the above words.

The internal evidence supplied by these very Mountjoy letters is so clear and decisive that it cannot be successfully disputed. It will be seen that up to this time I have presented only negative evidence that Wayne's Brigades were never encamped in the town of Mount Joy. I have abundant positive evidence to the same effect, which I now proceed to give.

The six Wayne letters quoted by Rupp, and dated at Mountjoy, are not the only ones written by him and dated at that place. Some are to be found

in the Colonial Records, and many are quoted by Dr. Charles J. Stille in his "Life of Wayne." I shall now quote from some of these and also from letters to him, written by others, while he was at Valley Forge, as well as from Dr. Stille's excellent work itself.

Lancaster at this time was not only the largest town in the State after Philadelphia, but the richest, and, along with the country around it, was the main source of supply for the army. Nearly all the clothing for the Pennsylvania line was made here. Officials were continually at work securing cloth and linen and leather, and having them made up for the use of the soldiers in the camp. Here is a letter from Commissary Lang, who was on such duty at that time. It is dated at Lancaster, on February 28th. 1778:

"Hon'd Sir: You cannot Conceive how uneasy I am from want of Instructions from Council concerning the Sending necessaries to Camp for the troops. You can now be furnished with 300 pairs of shoes more. . . . Some shirts and stockings and Good Breeches are in my possession, on which I await your Orders and their Leave. Pray send a receipt for the 301 pairs you got of Mr. Henry, along with your first order, and oblige, Sir.

Your Most Obedient Servant,

JA'S LANG.

The Hon'bl Anthony Wayne, Esq'r,
Brigadier General, at Camp, near
Valley Forge.

Here we have a business letter sent to him at the Camp at the very time the Rupp letters located him in Lancaster county.

In all the letters of the time, and the histories, we find Valley Forge spoken of as the "Camp," the words Valley Forge being not frequently used. In a letter from Wayne to Mr. Richards Peters, Secretary of War, dated at Mt. Joy, on February 8, 1778, he begins.



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"On my arrival in Camp;" he had evidently been away on foraging duty.

Another letter from Wayne to Col. Bayard, dated Mt. Joy, March 28, 1778 (one of the Rupp letters is dated the day previous, March 27), directs Bayard "To proceed Immediately to Lancaster and call on Wm. Henry, Esq., there, for the arms, etc., mentioned in the two Brigade Returns. 'You will also forward to Camp' all such clothing as may be provided for the Use of the Officers and Soldiers of the Penn'a Line.....As soon as you can Effect this Business, you will Return to Camp, taking care to forward all such Recruits belonging to the Penna. Line as may be in Lancaster, first providing them with their proper Uniform, Arms, and Accoutrements."

In a letter to Secretary Peters, from Mount Joy, on April 12, he says: "At present the Enemy far outnumber us—and unless speedy supplies arrive—We shall not long retain this Ground."

On March 4 he writes to General Washington from Haddonfield, N. J., that hearing that the enemy, in small parties, were collecting cattle and forage in that vicinity, he made a forced march to cut some of them off. He describes at great length how, with General Pulaski, Col. Ellis and Capt. Boyle, he drove the various detachments back into Philadelphia; adding, "I shall begin my March for Camp tomorrow morning."

On June 17, Washington called a council of war as to the expediency of attacking Philadelphia. Wayne was present, and his judgment was adverse to the contemplated step. On the following day he gives his views to Washington in a long letter dated at Mount Joy.

Believing that the English were about to evacuate Philadelphia, Lafayette was sent to Barren Hill, about half way to the city. The enemy laid a trap to surprise and capture his 2,500

men, and were nearly successful. Wayne describes the event with great minuteness a few days later in a long letter to Colonel Delany, dated at Mount Joy on May 21.

I shall now leave Wayne's own letters and quote from a number of independent authorities his whereabouts and his acts at the time the Rupp letters locate him in Lancaster county. Dr. Stille, in his "Life of Wayne," says: "The army having gone into winter quarters at Valley Forge, Wayne was soon obliged to turn his attention to a very essential part of a General's duty, that of providing suitable clothing for his men and recruiting their numbers diminished by sickness and desertion. His correspondence (part of which has been quoted) during the terrible winter of 1777-78 shows how constant were his efforts to compass these two objects.....Such were the destitution and nakedness of the troops at Valley Forge that Wayne himself purchased the cloth for the articles his men most needed, hoping to have the garments made up in camp." I may say, Wayne himself came to Lancaster during the latter part of January, 1778, and went also to York on this mission, but his brigades were not with him, and his trip occupied but a few days.

Marshall records in his diary on February 27, 1777, as follows: "News is.....General Wayne is gone with his brigade and four pieces of cannon into Billingsport." A week later he adds: "Accounts to-day are that General Wayne, in the Jerseys, attacked a foraging party of General Howe's there, killed several, took a number of prisoners, 250 head of cattle, which, with 300 head he had collected, he sent unto Head Quarters."

In the "National Cyclopaedia of American Biography" I find this paragraph: "During the encampment at Valley Forge, in the winter of 1777-78,

Wayne contributed greatly to the comfort of the patriot army by numerous successful foraging expeditions."

In a well-known book, "Washington and the Generals of the Revolution," I find this: "It became necessary to obtain supplies from a greater distance, and to combine with the operations that of preventing the enemy from converting to his own use the substance so much wanted by the Continental army. General Wayne was assigned to this duty, which was commenced about the middle of February, in very severe weather, and carried into very complete effect in the district of country extending from Bordentown to Salem, in New Jersey, then within the limits of the enemy." It will be seen from the foregoing that there is a large amount of concurring evidence to show that General Wayne was at Valley Forge during the entire period of the army's encampment there, save when on short foraging expeditions, or trying to secure supplies of clothing for his soldiers.

On May 18, the Supreme Executive Council of the State, sitting at Lancaster, had a letter before it, from General Washington. The Commander-in-Chief urged the necessity of a supply of arms for General Wayne's Division, and requested that about 300 stand, with bayonets fitted to them, be sent him. Council ordered "that 300 Musquets & Bayonets belonging to this State be sent to His Excellency, General Washington, for the Pennsylvania Troops in General Wayne's Division."

In "Bean's History of Montgomery County," on page 168, is the following: "A camp was established for some days (after the battle of Germantown) on the Gulf Hills, fourteen miles distant from Philadelphia, where the army remained until the 18th, when it retired to Valley Forge, going into position with the right resting upon the

base of Mount Joy, near the acute angle of the Valley Creek, the left flank resting upon and protected by the Schuylkill river, about one-half mile below Fatland Ford, or Sullivan's Bridge."

This history gives with much detail the assignment of all the fourteen brigades which at that time composed the army. I will quote another extract: "The extreme right of the line, commanding the approaches from the Southwest, was held by Brigadier General Charles Scott, of Virginia, upon whose left Brigadier General Wayne, commanding the Pennsylvania line, was placed; then in succession from right to left came the brigades of General Enoch Poor, of Massachusetts; General Ebenezer Larned, Gen. John Patterson, of Massachusetts; General George Weedon, of Virginia, who connected with General Peter Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania, holding the extreme left of the line resting on the Schuylkill at a point near where the village of Port Kennedy is now located."

In Lossing's "Our Country" I found this paragraph: "The little army at Valley Forge had not only suffered great privations in camp, but were subjected to attacks upon their feeble outposts and detachments sent out for food and forage, by parties sent from Philadelphia. Among the most active of these was a corps of American Loyalists, called the Queen's Rangers, led by Major Simcoe, and numbering about 500 men. In February these went into New Jersey to capture Wayne, who was there, gathering up horses and provisions." (Vol. 1, pp. 980.)

Now, if Wayne was up here at Mount Joy at that very moment, why was Major Simcoe looking for him in New Jersey?

The hundredth anniversary of the encampment at Valley Forge was cele-

brated with much ceremony on December 28, 1877. A noted Philadelphia orator, Henry Armitt Brown, delivered the oration. I make room for a single extract: "And who are the leaders of the men whose heroism can sanctify a place like this?.....These are the huts of Huntingdon's Brigade of the Connecticut line; next to it those of the Pennsylvanians, under Conway. Beyond Conway, on the hill, is Maxwell, a gallant Irishman, commissioned by New Jersey. Woodford, of Virginia, commands on the right of the second line, and in front of him, the Virginian, Scott. The next brigade in order is of Pennsylvanians, many of them men whose homes are in the neighborhood, Chester county boys, and Quakers from the valley, turned soldiers for their country's sake. They are the children of three races—the hot Irish blood mixes with the colder Dutch in their calm, English veins, and some of them—their chief, for instance—are splendid fighters. There he is at this moment riding up hill from his quarters in the valley. A man of medium height and strong of frame, he sits his horse well, and with a dashing air. His nose is prominent, his eye piercing, his complexion ruddy; his whole appearance that of a man of splendid health and flowing spirits. He is just the fellow to win, by his headlong valor, the nickname of 'The Mad.'Pennsylvania, after her quiet fashion, may not make as much of his fame as it deserves, but impartial history will allow her none the less the honor of having given its most brilliant soldier to the Revolution, in her Anthony Wayne."

A Wayne anecdote at Valley Forge will be allowed at this place. I found it in Futhey and Cope's "History of Chester County." While the army was lying there a well-known farmer of the valley went repeatedly to General Wayne to complain of depredations

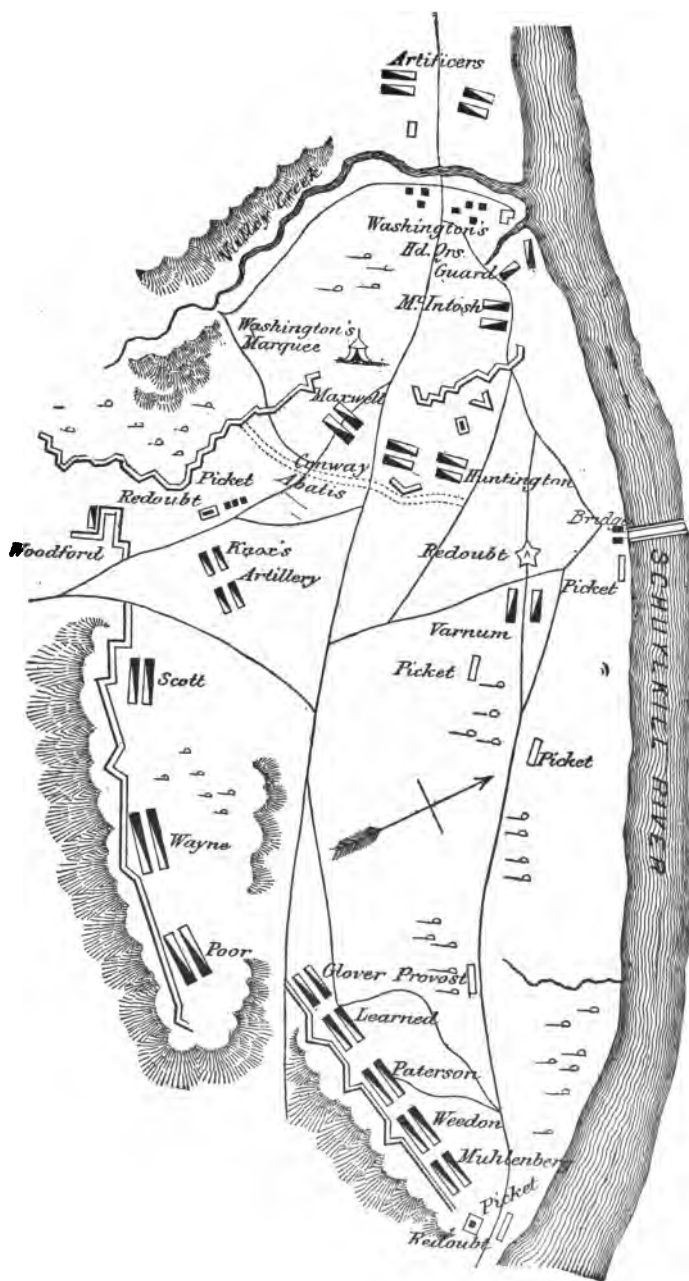
committed by the soldiers on his property. Wayne, annoyed by these frequent visitations, and unable to prevent the men from straggling away from camp, said to the complainant one day, in irritation: "Well, d—n 'em, shoot 'em. Why the devil don't you shoot 'em?" A few days afterward the farmer found one of these marauders calmly milking one of his cows. He returned to his house, got a gun and shot and killed him. He was arrested and tried by a court-martial, and only escaped with his life by pleading Wayne's hasty, unintended advice.

Finally, something about the camp at Valley Forge and Mount Joy. About twenty miles from Philadelphia, up the Schuylkill river, is a deep and rugged valley, formed by the debouchment of Valley creek into the Schuylkill. It is known as Valley Forge.

The flanks of this valley were mountainous and wooded, easy of defense, and there General Washington, after the fearful repulse at Germantown, decided to go into winter quarters when General Howe occupied Philadelphia.

I have found four maps of the Valley Forge encampment; one in "Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution;" a second in Futhey and Copes' "History of Chester County;" a third in Volume 14 of the Second Series of Pennsylvania Archives, and a fourth in the recently-issued Register of the Sons of the Revolution. The first three are comparatively modern, while the last was made by a French engineer near the time of the encampment itself. They vary in no essential particular. The one here given is from the Colonial Records.

That was perhaps the most gloomy period of the Revolution. Never before had the fortunes of the patriot cause and army been in such a perilous plight. The commissary department was badly managed. Upon several occasions the beef supplies were ex-



Map of the Encampment at Valley Forge, showing the location of all the brigades and forces of the Continental Army. The wooded hill, where the brigades of Poor, Wayne and Scott are located, was known as Mount Joy.

hausted, without any others being in sight. The Quartermaster's Department was equally deficient. Shoes, blankets and clothing were all wanting. General Washington in a letter from the camp says: "For some days there has been little less than a famine in camp. A part of the army have been a week without any kind of flesh, and the rest, three or four days. Naked and starving as they are, we cannot enough admire the incomparable patience and fidelity of the soldiery that they have not ere this been excited to mutiny and dispersion. Strong symptoms of discontent, however, have appeared in particular instances."

Along those ridges and on those hills, the army encamped on the 19th of December. The weather was too cold for tents and it was resolved to build a sufficient number of huts or cabins of logs. This was done. These quarters were sixteen by fourteen feet in size, and intended to accommodate twelve privates, while each General had one to himself and a limited number of officers were assigned to others. It assumed the order of a regular military camp. The whole was surrounded on the land side by strong entrenchments, and a number of redoubts were built at strategic points. The Schuylkill river ran along the rear of the camp, making it secure in that direction. A bridge was thrown across it to facilitate communication with the other side.

With that thriftiness characteristic of William Penn, he had as early as 1683 caused his Surveyor General to survey 5,000 acres in the angle formed by the debouchment of Valley Creek into the Schuylkill, which was named Mount Joy Manor, and given to Letitia Penn. The Mount Joy about which we have been writing took its name from this manor. There was also a Mount Joy forge on Valley Creek, a few miles

above Valley Forge. The iron works which gave the name to the locality were built in 1757 by the Potts family and were long owned by them. The encampment was about two miles long, and was partly in Chester and partly in Montgomery counties. The headquarters of Wayne, Lafayette, Knox, Poor, Woodward and Scott were in Chester, while the remainder of the army was in Montgomery. General Washington had his headquarters in the Potts mansion; General Wayne his in a stone house owned by a Mr. Walker, which is still standing.

There is absolutely no evidence to show that Wayne's brigades were ever encamped in this county. That theory rested on the headlines to many of his letters, which Rupp, having no knowledge of Mount Joy Hill in Chester county, mistook to mean the town of the same name in this county, and the evidence here submitted of the long believed fallacy dispels it beyond even the possibility of a doubt.

Since completing the foregoing, it occurred to me to examine the account of Mount Joy township given in Ellis & Evans' History of Lancaster county. Somewhat to my surprise I there found the following: "In Rupp's History of Lancaster county, it is stated that Gen. Anthony Wayne, with his army, spent the winter of 1777-78 in Mount Joy township, and several letters from the celebrated 'Mad Anthony' to Gov. Thos. Wharton, dated at 'Mount Joy,' are presented as proof of the assertion. Other writers have fallen into the error through their blind following of Rupp and lack of original investigation, and it has become a popular belief that the General and his forces spent a winter encamped somewhere in the township. There is, and was, literally nothing on which to base this supposition, except the fact that Wayne's letters were dated 'Mount

Joy,' and that fact amounts to nothing at all in the way of proof when we bear in mind that there was another Mount Joy in the vicinity of Valley Forge, at which it was very natural the gallant officer should be, and where, as a matter of fact, he was. That Wayne and his forces should have been so far from the seat of war as Lancaster county, and remain there through a whole winter, is manifestly absurd."

SOME EARLY PRINTERS.

In the early days of the present century, in the then borough of Lancaster, at the conjunction of the old Market Square with what was then known by the unpretending name of Moravian alley, but which in this age of improvement and change has been dignified with the commercial name of Market street, there stood an old one-story block house, having in front two windows and a door, and, from its ancient and dingy appearance, might have been looked upon as a contemporary of the old landmarks described by history, as the home of the frontiersman in the early settlement of our county, serving him not only as a dwelling, but also as a protection against the attacks of the savages, who surrounded him. The building referred to, although not used as a defense against physical force or attacks, was, nevertheless, occupied in aiding and carrying on a warfare in which was involved the political existence of one of the two great parties, which then politically divided this country, and was conducted with a bitterness and acrimony which has not been witnessed since, frequently invading the social circles of domestic life, and inflicting wounds which required many years to heal. But in all this earnestness and enthusiasm the people were moved by honest impulse. The destructive vice of corruption, which is now the besetting sin of the nation, and over which they have just cause to mourn, was then unheard of, and, if not corrected, will draw us into that whirlpool of destruction which has engulfed nearly every Republic.

In its outward appearance, how-

ever, there was nothing in this odd, ungainly structure to indicate that there was in it an indwelling moral or intellectual force, which, politically, operated upon the minds of a large number of the staid citizens of the garden of America; this, however, is a fact well established and acknowledged by those who are acquainted with the history of our county in those days. The question may then be asked by some, wherein did that intellectual force reside, and what were the agencies employed to call it into existence, and caused it to operate for good or evil upon the minds of a considerable portion of the people of this county?

After a lapse of half a century, during which time most of those who were engaged in the political contests of that day have passed away, and when the political views of many of those who have followed them, as well as their social habits and manner of living, are entirely changed, and who are disposed to consider the plain, simple habits and manners of the people of that period, more becoming the days when Adam delved and Eve spun, the truth of the answer will scarcely be realized when they are told that it was to be found in the persons of Henry and Benjamin Grimler, brothers and editors of a German newspaper of diminutive dimensions, called, in its vernacular language, "Den Wahre Amerikaner," meaning, in English "The True American," and issuing weekly from this old block house, those two men, in the vigor of their manhood, plain in their manners and retiring in their habits, but earnest and diligent in their calling, without the patronage of influential or wealthy friends, little known in the community in which they lived, but resting in the conscientious convictions that the political cause they had espoused was identified with the welfare and best interests of the people, and trusting in

the blessings of God upon their efforts, with the aid of an old-fashioned printing press, worked by hand, they thus equipped made their advent as editors and launched their little boat upon the troublesome and agitated waters of politics, with no helmsman to guide or direct them. But soon this little bark, bearing at its head, in large German letters, its name, was seen floating on those unsettled waters, fighting manfully in maintaining those political principles which they had undertaken to support, and in assisting in building up that party which, for many years afterwards, bore its banner in triumph and became the dominant or ruling party of this country. While this paper was in full life, its weekly visits were anxiously looked for, and received as a welcome messenger in many a dwelling of this county. There appeared to be a living force or vital power in that little sheet which inspired many with its sentiments, who, embracing its teachings, joined to strengthen the ranks of that party which, for many years, as intimated before, swayed the political destinies of this Union, but who, in their might, forgetting that prudence and independence, which governed them in their infancy, was shorn of its strength. Whether it shall again be restored time alone will tell.

The majority of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which then sat at Lancaster, being Democratic, recognizing not only the fealty of this paper to their party, but that the influence which it exercised with the people was a power which not only demanded their respect, but their support and patronage, elected them printers of one of their bodies.

The writer of this sketch of an object of a bygone age, and some of the incidents connected with it, does not wish to be understood that the True American was the only paper of that political faith in this county, and its

editors the only ones to proclaim the doctrines of Democracy. Wm. Dickson was the editor of the English paper of the same political principles, and founder of the Lancaster Intelligencer of the present day, but which has been rejuvenated by its present efficient editor, and whose efforts in behalf of the Democratic party are put forth daily. That paper in those early days, like at the present, labored faithfully in behalf of their party, but, as the German language was then preferred by many of our citizens, a paper printed in that language was better calculated to labor efficiently with them, being better understood and more appreciated than any other, and this was one of the causes which enhanced the merits, as well as the popularity, of the paper first incidentally introduced in the preceding remarks.

While glancing at the character of the Democratic editors of the times referred to, their labors will be better understood by touching also upon the character of the editor who conducted the Lancaster Journal, the leading paper of the Federal party in this county, William Hamilton, a man of fine abilities, a fluent writer, decided in his character, fearless in expressing his views, and unsparing in the pungency of his criticism upon the measures of the Government, which was Democratic, denouncing them as detrimental to the best interests of the country. In reviewing the remarks and acts of his compeers he frequently wrote with a pen steeped in gall; the blows which he gave were struck with a strong hand. He was a journalist who had the ability and courage to conduct, with skill, the leading paper of a strong political party.

It therefore required more than ordinary skill to ward off his blows, and still more to strike back with effect. Although denouncing the declaration of war as unpropitiously commenced,

before, according to his views, proper preparations had been made by the government to meet that crisis, yet when the tocsin of war was sounded and the British had landed on our shores, led by the indomitable spirit of General Ross, and were marching to attack the city of Baltimore, Hamilton and Hambright, two decided federalists, were among the first to raise volunteer companies and march as captains in defense of the threatened city. Hamilton soon after his arrival there was raised to the rank of a Colonel. These volunteer companies, after being encamped near Baltimore for about three months, were discharged a few days before Christmas. In their march back to Lancaster, during the night preceding their entry into the town they even quartered in a tavern on the Columbia turnpike about three miles from Lancaster, then known as Hornberger tavern. Next morning many of the citizens of Lancaster, either from curiosity or a desire to manifest a proper appreciation of the value of the service rendered by the volunteers, went out to their place of rendezvous, and accompanied them into town. The writer of these remarks, then a lad of about nine years of age, traveling on foot, was among the number. The day was cold, but the people, as if warmed by the spirit of patriotism, endured it patiently. With regard to the two companies their kind feeling for each other, for some reason, became estranged, and when they reached the head of the town declined to enter together, one of them marching down West King street and the other down Orange street. Some years after the war of 1812, Captain Hambright, who commanded one of the Lancaster Phalanx, offered himself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of this county. His nomination, however, was strenuously opposed by a majority of the leaders of the Federal

party, although he was the choice of the rank and file of the people. The result was that he was not nominated by the convention of delegates when they met for the purpose of settling a ticket, the successful nominee being a grandson of a signer of the Declaration of Independence from this county. This nomination was ill received by many and a mass meeting was soon afterwards called, without distinction of party, for the purpose of considering the claims and merits of Capt. Hambright and the meeting when assembled declared him the people's candidate for the office to which he aspired. Benjamin Grimler, although a decided Democrat, was active in promoting this meeting, and when assembled was one of the active spirits in managing its proceedings. The address to the people of the county adopted by this meeting was drafted by him, and was admirably drawn, in such way as to touch the patriotic feelings of the community, which was then very sensitive owing to the late war, and to awaken a sense of gratitude for the military services rendered by the candidate in marching in defense of our country. The keynotes of the address were, "Shall patriotism be forgotten, shall love of country not be rewarded?" and upon those notes he played with so much skill and art that the feelings of a majority of the people were attuned to those sentiments and Captain Hambright was elected.

Henry Grimler died in the prime of life, being at the time of his death in the thirty-seventh year of his age. His physique was well developed, he being nearly six feet in height and well proportioned, his features were prominent, his countenance open and serious, his eyes and hair dark, and his whole appearance indicated that he meant something in society. His education was confined to the schools of Lancas-

ter as they were in his boyhood, but availing himself of the advantages which were presented while he was learning the printing business, and by close and unremitting attention afterwards to the passing events of the times, he enlarged his mind by observation and by hard study and unremitting industry became well acquainted with the ancient and modern literature of his day. His English composition, some of which is still extant, shows that he was a deep thinker. His style was nervous, but pleasing and fluent, his sentiments were clearly expressed and the perspicuity with which he wrote manifested that he comprehended the subject which occupied his mind and about which he wrote. He sometimes indulged in poetical effusions, which are not unworthy of consideration. As to his merits as a German scholar, the writer can only judge by the effect and influence which he and his co-partners uniting had upon the people whom they addressed and the success which they achieved as journalists. In Trinity Lutheran burial ground in Lancaster a marble slab marks the place where rests his mortal remains, bearing the simple inscription of his name, and a quotation from Pope, "An honest man the noblest work of God."

Benjamin Grimler was also a man of good appearance and a fluent writer, rather specious, however, than sound, and did not contain the strength of thought which was reflected in many of the articles written by his brother, but was apparently of a more social disposition, mixing a great deal with society, and rather of a genial temper. He became popular with an extensive acquaintance, which he formed in his social intercourse with society, and was at one time elected a member to the Legislature from this county. He died at about the age of fifty-four

years. His remains are also buried in the Lutheran burial ground at Lancaster.

After Henry Grimler's death his brother and co-editor succeeded to the entire editorship of the paper, but the vitality which at one time animated its columns appeared as if paralyzed by his death. His successor manifesting an indifference to its future prosperity, the controlling political power which it at one time exercised was relaxed, and after languishing for a few years was suffered to die by neglect.

Hannah Grimler, the mother of Henry and Benjamin Grimler, was born in Charlestown, South Carolina, but came to Philadelphia when young, and made that city the place of her residence, when she was married to Henry Augustus Grimler, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. Of his early history little is now known by the writer hereof: according to tradition, he appears to have been of a restless disposition, frequently changing his place of residence. At the time of his death he left his widow in a dependent condition with a large family claiming her support. Many a woman under similar circumstances and with less energy than she possessed would have despaired of carrying so heavy a load, but, instead of yielding to a spirit of despondency, she braced herself for the emergency which devolved upon her, and trusting to the guidance of her God whom she loved to worship, for she was a devout Christian, she went to work and by industry and frugality, and by her unaided efforts, raised her infant family and secured to her two sons before alluded to what was then considered an ordinary English education. She was a woman of more than ordinary natural abilities, and was what may be emphatically called a strong-minded woman, not according, however, to the modern acceptation of

that term, for she was not ambitious of securing to herself the enjoyment of those political rights which are now possessed only by the sterner sex; her aim was to instil into the minds of her children those religious and moral principles which would fit them for a faithful discharge of their duties in this life, and also to enable them to prepare for the performance of those higher duties which, if properly performed, will lead us in safety through the trials and difficulties of this life to that blissful abode secured by the vicarious sacrifice of Jesus Christ in the Paradise of Heaven.

Judging from her maiden name, the presumption is that she sprung from a German ancestry, but in speaking English there was not the least idiom in her speech to indicate that she knew any but that language, although in speaking the German she was equally fluent. In her conversation she was rather serious, and, while her manners indicated that she was not a stranger to the amenities and refinements of social life, yet she displayed none of that timidity which is sometimes shown by women while attending to the business concerns of life. In her business transactions and in her social intercourse she appeared perfectly at ease, expressing her views with clearness, fluency and independence, and which sometimes showed that she did not always subscribe to the teachings of others. She was unwavering in her belief, in the teachings and revelations of the Scriptures.

Often when engaged, and apparently busily occupied, she would suddenly, as if moved by some spiritual impulse, withdraw to some private apartment, and there, in humble prostration, offer up an ejaculatory prayer. In consequence of her limited means of accumulating property, it being confined entirely to her personal industry, necessity compelled her to exercise

the most judicious economy; but she did so without complaining, and succeeded not only in raising, by her industry and frugality, a large family, but at her death left to them a small house and lot as an inheritance. When a girl in Philadelphia she was frequently employed as a seamstress in some of the prominent families of that place, which afforded her an opportunity of becoming acquainted with some of those men who, in after life, especially during the Revolutionary War, became conspicuous. Among those was Benjamin Franklin, of whose early career she frequently spoke. Her remains, as well as those of her husband, now rest in the same burial place, where rests the remains of her two sons, the place being marked with a head and a foot stone.

A General Knox Letter.*

Our President, Mr. Steinman, a few weeks ago became possessed of the following letter, written by General Henry Knox when he was Secretary of War. It has interest as having been written by one of the most illustrious soldiers of the Revolutionary period, and a special interest in that it was written to General Edward Hand, another illustrious soldier of that war, a resident of this county, whose country-seat, known as "Rockford," still stands on the banks of our beautiful river, the Conestoga. As if to add additional interest to the letter, the subject of it is one of the historic institutions of the last century, still remaining with us—the old Franklin College.

The letter is as follows:

265 War Office, 17th April, 1791,

Sir: By some mistake I find your letter of the 18th of January last has not been answered.

*A paper written by Frank R. Dufferter and read before the Lancaster County Historical Society on June 2, 1899.

An expectation of some general arsenals being permanently established has hitherto prevented the removal or disposal of the few public stores at Lancaster. The expectation still continues, but its accomplishment does not appear to be immediate. I must, therefore, leave it to your judgment, in case the College should demand the buildings or rent for the same, to make the best disposition of the stores, in case of being obliged to remove them, or bargain for the rent of the buildings in which they now are.

It will not be necessary to make any returns at stated periods; but only on occasions as changes, from any cause, shall happen.

I am sir,

With great respect,
Your most obedient servant,
H. KNOX.

The Hon'ble General Hand.

One of the questions that suggests itself after reading this letter is how the stores of the General Government should come to be stored in buildings belonging to the college, and that, too, four years after the founding of the college? Dr. Dubbs' address on "Old Franklin College," read before this Society on February 4, 1898, throws light on this question. He quotes an Act of the Legislature of the State, passed on the 27th day of February, 1788, by which "the public storehouse and two lots of ground in the borough and county of Lancaster were vested in the Trustees of Franklin College for the use of said institution." Dr. Dubbs further tells us this "storehouse was situated on North Queen street, near James street, on the ground now occupied by Franklin Row." Evidently those storehouses had been used continuously by the Government since Revolutionary times, and the question arose over the disposition of the stores in them at the period in question.

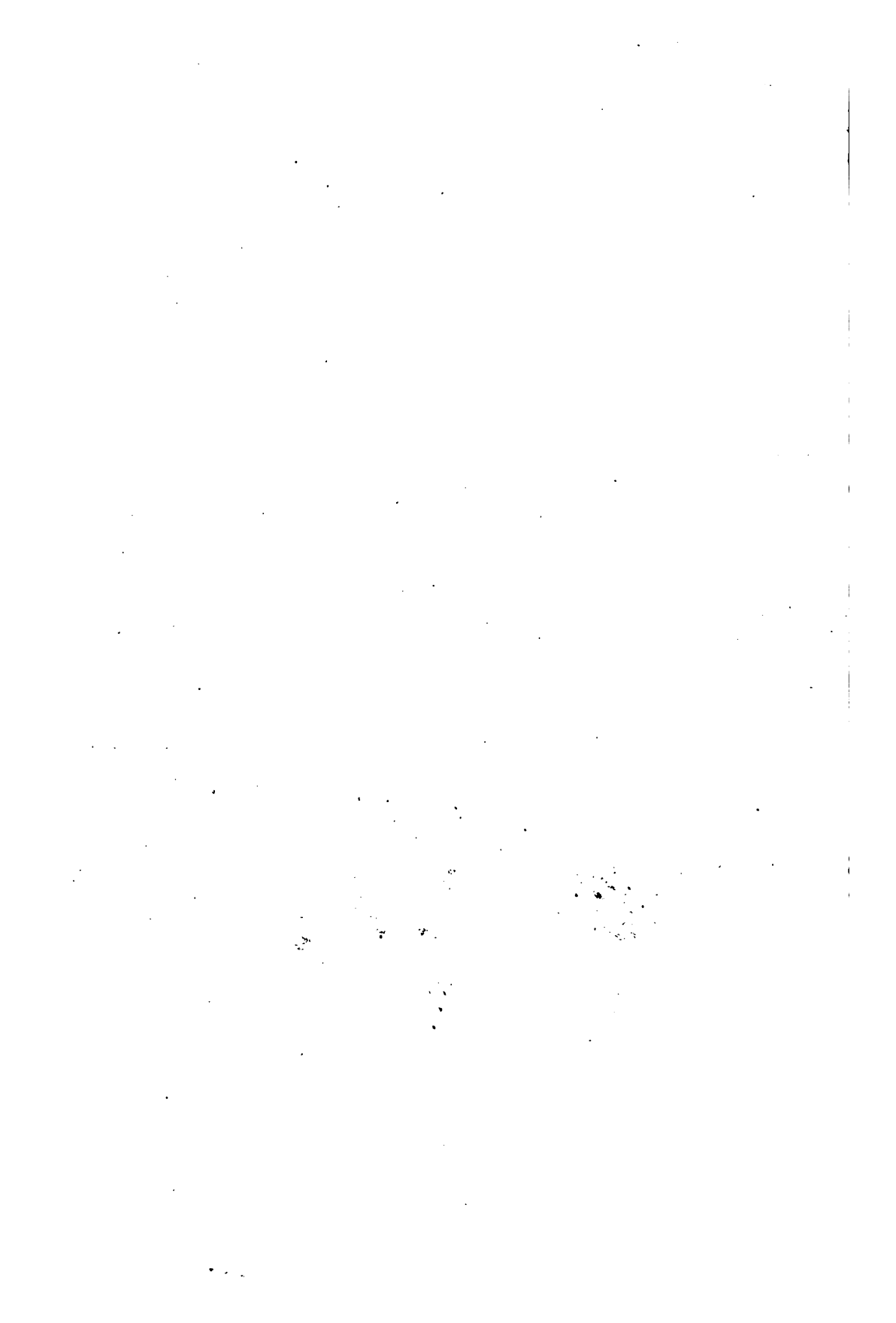
General Knox was born in Boston, on July 25, 1750, and was well educated in the schools of that city. He early evinced a taste for military affairs and at the age of eighteen was an officer in a military company. At twenty he became a book seller, but when the trouble with the Mother Country began he joined the army and fought gallantly at Bunker Hill, and rose to the rank of colonel by the time Washington joined the army.

Washington was much embarrassed for want of artillery to carry on the siege of Boston. Knox proposed to bring what was at Lake George and some old posts on the Canadian frontier. The scheme promised so little success that Washington discouraged it, but young Knox manifested so much enthusiasm that he was permitted to make the attempt. He set out in November with a detachment and returned in December, bringing with him on 42 sleds 13 brass and 26 iron cannon, 14 mortars, a barrel of flints and 2,300 pounds of lead, 55 guns in all, and as the procession marched into the American lines it was most enthusiastically received. These fifty-five guns were a most valuable addition to the besieging army and preparations were at once made to bombard Boston, but circumstances changed the plans. As a reward Knox was made a Brigadier General of artillery, and until the close of the war was in command of that arm of the service.

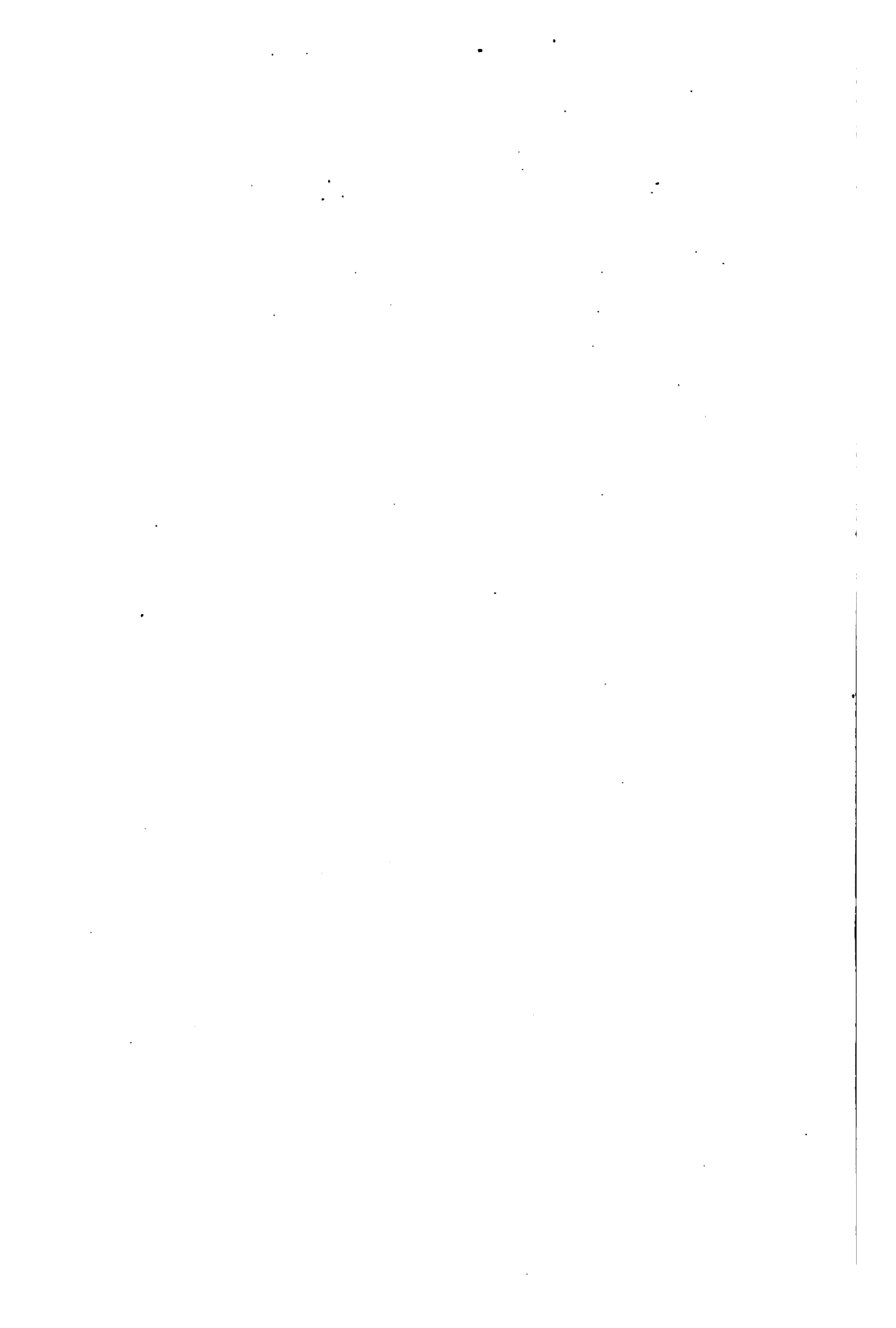
From that time forward he was the warm personal friend of Washington. Prior to the battle of Trenton he crossed the Delaware to march on that city. Halting where the rest of the army was struggling with the flood and floating ice, in the darkness, he stood on the shore and with his voice directed where the landings should be made. A few hours later his guns were pouring shot into the ranks of the bewild-

ered Hessians. He was regarded as a skilful artillery officer, but at Germantown he blundered and lost the battle for his country because he refused to pursue the fleeing enemy, while Chew's house, where several companies had taken refuge, remained untaken, he contending it was contrary to all military rules to leave a fortified position in one's rear. His artillery brigade was in the Encampment at Valley Forge. He fought at Monmouth and Brandywine, and was present at the taking of Yorktown. When Washington took farewell of his officers at New York, Knox was the first to advance and receive his parting embrace. He was made a Major General after the surrender of Yorktown, and in 1785 he was appointed by Congress Secretary of War, and held that office eleven years. The Navy Department was added to it, and he discharged the duties of both with marked ability. The salary, however, was inadequate, and he resigned, and removed to Maine, where his wife owned a tract of land. His death occurred in 1806, and was caused by accidentally swallowing a chicken bone. Knox was an honest, amiable man, of pure life, and, although ardent and impulsive, he was of sound judgment and cool in the hour of battle. The war for independence has, perhaps, no braver or more gallant soldier to show to us.

Of General Edward Hand, to whom this letter was written, it is not necessary to speak to a Lancaster audience. He was originally a surgeon, but he threw down the scalpel and took up the sword. He fought from the siege of Boston to the end of the war. At first only a Lieutenant Colonel, in command of a battalion of riflemen, he commanded two brigades in 1780, and was made Adjutant General of the army near the close of the war. He was an able soldier and a true patriot. He died in this city in 1802.







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